

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 106

30 May 1980

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DENG XIAOPING MEETS TRILATERAL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

OW290932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0924 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here today with Watanabe Takeshi, Japanese chairman of the North American-European-Japanese Trilateral Commission, and his wife and his party.

Vice-Premier Deng explained to the Japanese guests China's viewpoint on the current world situation and said the danger of war really exists. He said that only when this fact is recognized will people heighten their vigilance and make every effort to postpone the outbreak of war. If anyone refused to recognize the danger, he added, this would impair world peace.

Watanabe Takeshi said the Trilateral Commission would like to contact Chinese figures in politics and economics, to strengthen mutual understanding and co-operate with them in economic matters. He said it was impossible to discuss international issues without the participation of China, a country with one-fourth of the world's population.

Also at today's meeting were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Yoshiya Kato, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing on Tuesday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Yesterday, Hao Deqing gave a banquet in their honour.

KYODO: Warns of Soviet Threat

OW290957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 KYODO--Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping Thursday predicted the Soviet Union might make threats or take threatening action from around 1984 to 1986, Japanese sources said here. This view was given to Takeshi Watanabe, former president of the Asian Development Bank, and Kiichi Miyazawa, former foreign minister, when they met Deng in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. They said the Chinese vice premier advised that Soviet aggressions should be resisted each time, or any response might prove too late. Soviet expansionist policy is exploitation in substance, he emphasized.

Referring to China's recent success in carrier-missile tests in the Pacific, Vice Premier Deng explained the U.S. and the Soviet Union have such weapons and China must have the same.

DIPLOMATS, CORRESPONDENTS IN BEIJING VISIT LIU SHAOQI EXHIBIT

OW281424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA)--Members of the diplomatic corps and resident correspondents visited the newly-opened Liu Shaoqi exhibition at the Museum of the Chinese Revolution here today and yesterday. The visitors were welcomed by Yang Zhenya, director of the museum.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

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SECRETARY BROWN, GENG BIAO BRIEF REPORTERS

OW300609 Beijing XINHUA in English 0548 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 29 (XINHUA)--Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said this afternoon he and Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao agreed that their talks have been "extremely successful" and they "continue to see the geostrategic situation in very similar terms" in most parts of the world. Secretary Brown was speaking to reporters after he and the Chinese vice-premier held concluding talks at Pentagon here this afternoon. As a result of the talks both sides have "built a considerable structure on the principles to which we agreed during my visit to Beijing," Brown said. "Those further steps include additional contacts between the defense establishments of the two countries; they include some specific approvals of export of dual use technology which are now in the works, and also, a willingness on the part of the U.S. to license technical and price data for the possible export of military equipment items on the munitions list." This development he pointed out, is "part of normalization of relations. It is not directed at any other country, but it is directed at improving and strengthening relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States." It would be good for the world to have a "secure, strong, prosperous and peaceful" China. But "this is not at all a military alliance. The U.S. and the P.R.C. are friends. It is possible to be friends without being allies."

Vice-Premier Geng Biao told reporters that his discussions with U.S. leaders were "extensive" and "proved to be satisfactory and successful." Asked if this military relationship that is developing with China will eventually lead to actual sales of weapons to China by the United States, the vice premier said, "I don't think there is such a possibility at the present." He stressed that "the friendly relations between our two countries will be developed step by step with each passing day."

Vice-Premier Geng Biao, who has been in the United States on a visit since May 25, exchanged views with Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brezezinski this morning on the international situation and the challenges the world is facing in the 1980's. He was honored at a lunch today hosted by General David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Vice-Premier Geng and his party will leave Washington tomorrow morning to visit a number of military establishments in other parts of the United States.

U.S. APPROVES STEP TOWARD MUNITIONS EXPORT TO PRC

OW300406 Beijing XINHUA in English 0354 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 29 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government has approved pending export license applications from American companies for items on the munitions list to China, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Thomas B. Ross announced in a statement at a press briefing here this afternoon. U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has informed the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao of this, Ross said.

The items in question include tactical air defense radar sets, transport helicopters, pressure transducers used in testing jet engines, truck tractors, an antenna for an early warning radar set, tactical radio equipment, transport aircraft and passive countermeasure devices.

The U.S. Government has also authorized the sale of secure communications equipment for use in the Chinese embassy and consulates in the United States, Ross said. T.B. Ross also indicated that the U.S. Government had approved export license applications for certain dual-use technology items and would be submitting them to the coordinating committee. These were for the establishment of facilities in China to assemble certain integrated circuits for civil use and to manufacture commercial transport helicopters. The approval also covered applications for the sale of peripheral equipment for use with existing computers in China's petrochemical operations and for the sale of computers for use in metal refining in China.

STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT STATUS

OW241238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 23 (XINHUA)--More than one third of the national Olympic committees around the world have voted not to participate in the Moscow summer Olympic games, according to a State Department announcement.

The State Department spokesman pointed out that not all national Olympic committees have heeded the boycott call of their governments. The British, Australian, Belgian and Spanish national Olympic committees have decided to attend despite their governments' non-participation urgings. Among those major national Olympic committees in Western Europe which have decided not to go to Moscow are only those of West Germany and Norway.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell today reiterated the U.S. determination not to participate in the Moscow games "even if we are alone", in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The United States and West Germany ordinarily would field the second and third biggest teams, officials here said. As a result of the boycott, they predicted, athletes at the games would be reduced by half. They added that the boycotting countries had won 40-50 per cent of the gold medals at the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie pointed out earlier that with the boycott, this summer's games will be only an athletic event. It would not be an Olympics.

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU, LOS ANGELES FRIENDSHIP--Guangzhou, 16 May--Official bonds of friendship between Guangzhou and Los Angeles will be officially established, it was announced today. The decision was made at a recent meeting between a visiting delegation from the United States and Vice-Chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee Ou Chu. Leaders of the U.S. delegation were John Ferraro, head of the Los Angeles City Council, and George F. Moody, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Agreement on establishing friendship bonds between the two cities will be signed during a visit to Los Angeles by a Guangzhou City delegation at the beginning of next year. The American guests visited Guangzhou and other cities of China between 28 April and 10 May. While in Guangzhou, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by Yang Shangkun, vice-governor of Guangdong Province and chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 16 May 80 OW]

TEXT OF HUA GUOFENG SPEECH TO JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS

OW291610 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0121 GMT 29 May 80

["Commemoration lecture" by Premier Hua Guofeng at Tokyo's NKH hall, entitled "Let Us Strengthen China-Japan Friendship and Defend World Peace"--live; lecture translated into Japanese; following text from Japanese translation]

[Text] Esteemed Messrs Yoshimi Furui, Hisao Kuroda, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Torao Miyakawa, Kaheta Okazaki and Seija Kaya; dear friends:

I am paying a state visit to your country at the invitation of the Japanese Government. It is a pleasure indeed for me to see you here, our friends of various Japan-China friendship organizations. I would like to express my deep appreciation to you, friends, for your warm welcome, and to the Japanese Government for its very kind consideration. Let me take this opportunity to convey the Chinese people's heartfelt greetings and good wishes to the Japanese people. [applause]

Many Japan-China friendship organizations established by people in various areas of Japanese life to advance the cause of China-Japan friendship, regardless of whether their founding date was earlier or later, have played positive roles in their respective areas. They have made excellent contributions to the normalization of China-Japan diplomatic relations, the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, the expansion and development of friendly and cooperative ties between the two nations, and to the deepening of understanding and friendship between the two peoples. The Chinese Government and people have consistently and highly appreciated this fact. [applause]

In the more than 20 long, difficult years preceding the normalization of China-Japan diplomatic relations, friends of various Japan-China friendship organizations and many learned people have paved the way for the cause of friendship between the two nations, braving difficulty and overcoming obstacles. They have also held steadfast to that just direction in the basic interest of the two peoples. Some of the pioneers, undaunted by difficulty or danger, even laid down their lives for the cause of friendship between the two nations. Their spirit of self-sacrifice should be honored forever by the two peoples. [applause]

Our friends, following the lead of those pioneers, made unyielding efforts to lay firm foundations and build favorable conditions for the normalization of China-Japan diplomatic relations. The Chinese people will never forget the historic accomplishments of those friends of ours. Premier Zhou Enlai once quoted the old saying, "When we have a drink of water, we must not forget the people who dug the well," to express deep feelings of the Chinese Government and people for their old friends. While he lived, Premier Zhou Enlai waited for a chance to visit your country again and to express his thanks to all of you, friends, but regrettably he could not realize this desire. Now I feel highly honored to have the benefit of accomplishing this mission. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I hereby extend my heartfelt thanks to all Japanese friends who have striven for the business of promoting friendship between China and Japan and pay homage to the deceased pioneers from the bottom of my heart. [applause]

Since the normalization of relations between China and Japan, and since the conclusion of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship in particular, the relations of our two countries have made favorable progress. The governments of the two countries have concluded business agreements on trade, airline service, marine transport, fishery and culture, science and technology exchanges.

The volume of trade between the two countries in 1979 increased to over \$6 billion, 6 times as large as that in 1972. Personnel exchanges between the two countries rapidly expanded; travelers last year alone rose to nearly 100,000. New developments are seen in friendship activities in the fields of politics, economy, public media, culture and religion and among labor unionists, farmers, women and youths. The ties among local governments or autonomous bodies of the two countries have steadily been strengthened; 14 pairs of cities have already established sister city relations. Exchanges in such fields as science, technology, culture, and sports have been further increased. The speed and scale of the development in the relations between China and Japan in recent years has been so great that we could hardly find their equals in any previous historic era. A new step is now being taken toward further deepening and expanding friendship and cooperation between China and Japan. [applause]

The work of promoting friendship between China and Japan has a profound basis. The peoples of our two countries began exchanges over 2,000 years ago.

During the Sui and Tang dynasties in China and the eras of Tenpyo and Heian in Japan, the exchange of envoys and cultural interchanges reached a climax, writing a brilliant page in the history of Sino-Japan relations. During the 300-year period, Japan sent envoys to China on more than 20 occasions; thousands of Japanese students and student Buddhist monks went to China and lived among Chinese people. Nakamaro Abe, a famous poet of your country, and Li Bai and Wang Wei became close friends. Nakamaro Abe was known for his wisdom and became a man of great renown. He was appointed to a high government post in the Tang Dynasty. Unable to return home, he died in Changan and was buried there. These facts show that China-Japan friendship dates back to an ancient time. [applause]

Recently, amid the great interest shown by both government authorities and plain citizens in Japan, the statue of the Tang Dynasty Buddhist monk Jian Zhen was returned home to China and exhibited in various cities. It was a memorable event in Japan-China relations. Jian Zhen never gave up his plan to come to Japan; he finally carried it out after failing many times. He was able to succeed due to the inspiration he received from Japanese friends who had extended him their warmest invitation. While spreading Buddhism in Japan, he conveyed Chinese accomplishments in literature, medicine, architecture, sculpture and calligraphy to the Japanese people, making precious contributions to cultural interchange between China and Japan.

China and Japan experienced an unfortunate and unpleasant period of time in the past 100 years; nevertheless, friendly visits between the two peoples were never interrupted. Many Chinese figures with aspirations for reforms came to Japan in the late 19th century to search for ways and means to salvage their country. Sun Yat-sen, the great pioneer in China's democratic revolution, frequently visited Japan and enjoyed the warm support and assistance of Japanese friends. Li Dazhao and Zhou Enlai, great leaders of the modern Chinese revolution, and Lu Xun and Guo Moruo, renowned Chinese writers and philosophers, all came to Japan when they were young. Chinese students in Japan once numbered as many as 10,000. While studying in Japan, they found good teachers and good friends and enjoyed kind consideration and assistance. Lu Xun's writing entitled "The Teacher in Uji" contains touching passages. It is a vivid description of friendship formed in those days.

This kind of traditional friendship between the two nations is seldom seen in the history of international relations. Guo Moruo correctly described this friendship in one of his poems [title indistinct]. I believe that the people of our two countries take pride in it. [applause]

You, our friends in Japan, are showing great interest in China's modernization projects. I would like to outline them briefly on this occasion.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Since the founding of new China, the Chinese people under the leadership of the CCP, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, have continued their undaunted efforts for the socialist revolution and construction. We have already established the socialist system of joint ownership, set up remarkably orderly systems in the national economy; developed science, culture and education; and increased our defense capabilities.

Our accomplishments are so great that they are something unthinkable in the days of old China. However, we still remain at a relatively low level economically and technologically as compared with other advanced countries. The gap further widened after an upheaval that lasted more than 10 years. The Chinese people keenly feel that they must concentrate their main efforts on economic construction and gradually free themselves from backwardness and poverty. The four modernization programs are central tasks of our nation for the immediate future and for a long period of time to come. They are things of greatest importance to our country and people, with a vital bearing on their destiny. [applause]

At present, political stability and unity are being achieved on a nationwide scale. This constitutes a reliable guarantee in concentrating our energy and promoting economic construction. We are currently taking various measures to insure the long-range stability of the collective leadership and continuity of lines, guidelines and policies. These measures are enjoying the support of the broad strata of people. [applause]

We embarked upon work for adjustments, reforms, rectifications and improvements in the national economy in 1979. By the end of this work, we will see our national economy placed on the tracks of gradual, planned, balanced and yet speedy development. We have been adjusting proportions among various sectors of the national economy. The readjusted sectors have begun functioning already. We also embarked on reforms of economic systems, with reforms already made showing preliminary results. We believe that as long as we continue our resolute march toward our goals, we will be able to attain them. [applause]

In the course of modernization, we will continue to hold on to the guideline of placing self-reliance ahead of aid from outside. We will learn from advanced countries about their science, technology and experience in economic management. We will also promote economic cooperation in broad areas with all friendly nations, including Japan, on the basis of equality and reciprocity. [applause]

Now, after ushering in the 1980's, we find ourselves in an excellent situation in all respects. We believe that this situation will become even better in the future. We are now in the process of formulating the 1981-90 long-range plan. We want to bring some big changes in the present backward aspects of China in the 1980's and through the end of the 20th century. [applause]

Our mission is an extraordinarily difficult one; nevertheless, it is a driving force that inspires us and keeps us going with energetic efforts. If we only carry on our resolute march in the right direction in the spirit of perseverance and take effective measures, we will certainly be able to achieve brilliant results in our economic construction, make our country increasingly prosperous daily and build it into a modern socialist state step by step. [applause]

The basic starting point of China's foreign policy fully reflects the fundamental principles of socialism. Its immediate major mission is to oppose hegemonism and defend world peace. In order to promote construction to realize the four modernizations, we earnestly desire a peaceful international environment. The Chinese people, who in the past tasted more than enough of the misery of war, are fully aware of the preciousness of peace. They never want a recurrence of war. When we glance at the changing world situation and developments in the situation around us, however, we cannot but be aware of the harsh reality.

Since entering the 1980's, the international situation has further increased its tension and turbulence, instead of taking a path toward peace and stability. In Asia, hegemonism is hurriedly moving into strategic positions for global domination in areas from west Asia to Southeast Asia, employing dangerous means, including conquest by direct use of armed force and military threat. The potential factors for war have increased, and peace in Asia and the world is being seriously threatened. Under these circumstances, we must take serious measures to cope with them. At present, an increasing number of countries and peoples are aware of the danger of war; they are already taking measures to increase their defense capabilities. This is fully understandable.

The Chinese people are engaged in the building and strengthening of their national defense capabilities to the maximum extent of their resources in order to defend the independence and security of their country. We are developing a small quantity [shoryo] of strategic arms, and our purpose in doing so is to break the superpowers' monopoly on nuclear weapons and to cope with the nuclear threat by the hegemonist power [singular or plural unclear].

We fully understand the fact that some peace-loving nations are concerned over events in the world's strategic arms development. As the Chinese Government has repeatedly made clear, China will not be the first country to use nuclear arms at any time or under any circumstances. Furthermore, China has consistently been demanding a total ban on and a complete abolition of nuclear weapons; it has been insisting that until this goal is achieved, all nuclear nations should unconditionally assume the obligations of not using nuclear weapons against nonnuclear nations or areas and of not threatening them with use of nuclear weapons. [applause] I believe that our position will enjoy understanding and support. [applause]

Two years have elapsed since the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. This treaty has demonstrated its important and positive influence in strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two nations and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. China will abide by all the principles embodied in the treaty to the end. China will never become a hegemonist. It is not a hegemonist now; it will never seek hegemony in the future when it becomes a great power. [applause]

Regarding this point, we have our commitment under the treaty. Furthermore, it is clearly stated in our constitution as a major national policy that we seek no hegemony. Our country is a socialist country; we steadfastly hold on to the five principles of peaceful coexistence in our relations with other countries. We believe that it is incompatible with the principles of socialism to seek hegemony, invade and dominate other countries, or intervene in their affairs or insult them--and in the name of a socialist state. Our country belongs to the Third World; we will forever remain with the Third World and never become a superpower. [applause]

Today it has become a common obligation of world nations to safeguard peace and fight against the threat of war. China and Japan bear major responsibilities in safeguarding world peace, the peace in the Asia and Pacific region in particular. It is a great pleasure to see the Japanese Government pursuing its peace-oriented foreign policy and actively fulfilling its role in various international business areas.

The peace-loving Japanese people have made unceasing efforts to safeguard peace, with great contributions to the cause of peace. If China, Japan and other nations in the Asia and Pacific region join hands, cooperate with one another on the basis of their respective positions and take concerted actions in this part of the world, they will become a great force in safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and the world. [applause]

Dear friends, friendship and cooperation between our two nations has made great strides; compared with the wishes on the part of our two peoples, however, we may say that it has just made a good promising start, that its future will be a more brilliant one. As the old saying goes, we will keep climbing stairs for an ever broader outlook. The cause of China-Japan friendship must advance unceasingly.

His Excellency Prime Minister Ohira in his speech in Beijing last year said: "We may encounter many difficulties in the future; however, if our two nations do not forget the 2,000-year history of friendly mutual visits and cultural interchange, if we carry on our mutual trust as we have now and continue to make efforts, our posterity will be able to enjoy friendly and cooperative relations forever." I wholeheartedly support His Excellency Prime Minister Ohira's word. I believe that our generation will certainly make major contributions and never betray the expectations of our forefathers and future generations. The Chinese and Japanese peoples will surely remain friendly with each other for all generations to come. Let us strive to achieve this common goal.

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS OF HUA GUOFENG PRESS CONFERENCE

OW291246 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0722 GMT 29 May 80

[Press conference given by Premier Hua Guofeng at the Japan Press Club in Tokyo--live; questions posed by MAINICHI SHIMBUN reporter Daisuke Yamanouchi, Hua's answers translated into Japanese; following text from Japanese translation]

[Text] [Question] I am Yamanouchi of the MAINICHI SHIMBUN. Some days ago, I was invited to China for the first time and attended Premier Hua Guofeng's press conference in Beijing. Thank you very much for this occasion today despite your busy schedule. Since we have less than 30 minutes available, I would like to ask you five or six questions on behalf of the Japan Press Club. To begin with, I understand that economic cooperation was the central issue of your second meeting with Prime Minister Ohira. I would like to hear your views on how China will push ahead with its modernization and what significance and emphasis China is giving to Japan-China economic cooperation.

[Answer] Since my arrival in your country, I have had two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Ohira. We first talked about international issues of common concern to our two countries, and we also discussed bilateral issues. Among those issues concerning bilateral relations was the problem of our economic cooperation. You have asked how China's modernization will be carried out and what is the present status of this effort. This is indeed a wide-ranging question. I will, however, try to answer the question in a brief and concise manner as best as I can. The third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee made the decision to shift the emphasis of future CCP activities to socialist construction. This has become a long-term campaign target for our Chinese people. To learn how to realize our modernization, we have studied other countries' experiences in modernization. We have studied your experience, too, in a relatively systematic way. As a whole, we will firmly maintain the policy of independence and self-reliance. We will, however, also continue to acquire advanced knowledge from foreign countries in such fields as science, technology, and management. This effort will also include the pursuit of extensive economic cooperation. We will seek China's modernization on the basis of actual reality. China has its own characteristic features. We hope to develop our merits and remedy our defects as best as we can. In developing China in the future, we will strive to introduce new technology and facilities and set up new, necessary enterprises. Along with this effort, however, we will pay major attention to developing the 400,000 enterprises that already exist. That is, we will seek reforms and renovations based on the 400,000 enterprises we already have in China.

Japan has a developed economy and technology and only a narrow sea lies between Japan and China. This is why the economic cooperation between our two countries has particularly favorable conditions. I hope that, based on the principle of equality and reciprocity, China will develop cooperative relations with your country in a manner complementary to each of us. The range of cooperation will be very wide, I believe.

[Question] I think I have fully understood your remarks. I believe that the capitalist and socialist systems should be complementary to each other. I would like to hear your view of the limits to economic cooperation with Western nations, which have different systems.

[Answer] As experiences thus far have already proved, each of us can make up for what the other lacks without difficulties on the basis of equality and reciprocity, despite different social systems. I have noticed a Japanese report that last year's volume of trade between China and Japan reached over \$6.6 billion. This amount is six times larger than the volume of trade reached between China and Japan in 1972. I understand that there is a view in Japan that this year the volume of trade will reach the \$8 billion level. We are not satisfied, however, with this level. I believe that the two countries have broader fields in which they can develop their relations. Your country's minister of international trade and industry visited China some time ago. We studied ways to further expand economic cooperation between the two countries. I think an agreement will be concluded tonight on jointly developing the Bohai Gulf oilfield. A study is also underway on reaching agreement over joint coal development. The scope of possible future exchanges is very wide. In this context, I have the view that there is no limit to the economic cooperation between the capitalist and socialist systems. If there is a limit, China should be able to overcome it within the bounds of its laws. Of course, the laws in China have been enacted in the spirit of paying attention to the interest of foreigners.

[Question] Thank you very much. Next, Chinese leaders are often quoted as having called for Japan to beef up its defense capabilities and this causes some uneasiness among the Japanese people. What is the true intention behind these statements? In addition, in evaluating the results of the Japan-China summit talks which have just ended, the Chinese side seems to attach greatest importance to the strengthened relations among Japan, the United States and China. Mr premier, what do you think of Japan's role in this relationship?

[Answer] You say Chinese leaders are often heard to say that they look forward to seeing Japan beef up its defense capabilities. From the way I understand it, I think you are referring to the remarks made by Chinese Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wu Xiuquan that Japan should strengthen its defense potential and increase its defense spending to about 2 percent of its gross national product. Some Japanese people say that Comrade Wu Xiuquan's remarks are disagreeable and tantamount to interference in Japan's domestic affairs. I think this is what you mean. In this connection, when I held talks with Prime Minister Ohira, I explained to him about China's consistent attitude. We Chinese hold that an independent nation has the right to defend itself. What Japan should do in this connection, however, is a question in which China cannot interfere. Regarding the remarks in question--that Japan should beef up its defense potential--I believe that His Excellency Nakasone has denied them. Finally, I want to emphasize again that China does not interfere with the domestic affairs of other countries. I want to clarify this Chinese attitude and make it an answer to this question. Regarding the content of the summit talks, Prime Minister Ohira and I placed emphasis mainly on the questions of China-Japan relations. We reached a unanimity of opinion in that the relations between China and Japan are developing very well and that both sides should value this very highly. Regarding Japan's foreign policy, Japan is maintaining an alliance relationship with the United States and also striving to strengthen relations with Western Europe. This is a very good thing. This is the way I explained China's attitude at the summit talks.

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[Question] Please, let me ask you some international questions. In your talks with Prime Minister Ohira, Japan and China agreed to exchange information on the Korean question. I think this is a very gratifying decision. The political situation in South Korea is still chaotic. In your opinion, Your Excellency, do you think that the latest upheaval has increased the possibility of an armed conflict between North and South Korea?

[Answer] In my talks with Prime Minister Ohira, I certainly dwelt on the Korean question. The Korean question is a matter in which both China and Japan have an interest. It is our consistent belief that a state of a country's being artificially divided in two should not last long and should be resolved sooner or later. From beginning to end we support the DPRK's policy of achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification. We have told our American friends that the United States should withdraw its troops from South Korea. We also highly evaluate the North-South dialogue in Korea.

As Your Excellency [as heard] said, a chaotic situation has emerged in South Korea. They proclaimed emergency martial law and arrested a number of democratic personages. Kim Tae-chung and even Kim Chong-pil were arrested. They then suppressed ordinary citizens and students by force of arms. In the past 2 days, I witnessed, through Japanese television, the situation that developed in Kwangju. I think that to enforce military dictatorship and to retrogress from democratization runs counter to the Korean people's wishes. The question that cropped up in South Korea has intensified the unstable situation on the Korean Peninsula. South Korea is alleging that the North might carry out a southward invasion, but this is groundless. As far as I know--and this is based on reliable information--the North does not have the slightest intention of intervening in the turmoil in the South. So far as I see it, as long as South Korea does not provoke a war to divert attention elsewhere, there is no possibility of the northern side starting a war.

[Question] We have already passed the scheduled time limit. Please answer this last question. I would like to ask about the system of leadership in China in pushing ahead with modernization. Beijing Radio has recently termed Zhao Ziyang the permanent vice premier, thereby giving rise to speculation in the West that he might soon become premier. Could you tell us the true story? What job does the permanent vice premier have?

[Answer] It seems to me that some Western nations find it difficult to understand China's domestic issues. China's State Council has more than 10 vice premiers. They all have their own respective jobs. This inevitably makes it necessary for a vice premier to handle daily State Council affairs and liaison business among the vice premiers. The State Council also had the post of permanent vice premier when Premier Zhou was still alive. We set up this post after the example of the era of Premier Zhou. In accordance with job assignments inside the government, Comrade Zhao Ziyang is now handling daily, general affairs of the State Council as the permanent vice premier.

[Question] Thank you very much for your answers in this long session. We wish you good health, Premier Hua Guofeng. We also hope that China will succeed in its modernization. Thank you very much.

[Answer] I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to all my friends in the Japanese press present here. You have done many useful jobs in promoting friendship between China and Japan. I am sorry I cannot answer all the questions that you might have, due to limited time. I am looking forward to another opportunity in which I can answer your questions. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUA'S ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

Hosts Tokyo Reception

OW300342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1658 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 29 May--Premier Hua Guofeng gave a reception here this evening to express his appreciation for the friendly welcome and warm hospitality accorded to him and his party by the Japanese Government and people. He said that his 3-day stay in Tokyo has been very successful. In the Chinese Embassy banquet hall, Hua Guofeng and Japanese guests toasted the new development of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Prime Minister Ohira attended the reception. Also present were Japanese cabinet ministers, the former vice speaker of the House of Representatives, leading members of the ruling and opposition parties, responsible persons of trade unions and peasant organizations, and noted figures from economic, art, sports, journalist, scientific and technological and military circles.

Hua Guofeng said in his toast: "We have noted with pleasure that Sino-Japanese friendship has taken a firm root in the minds of both our peoples, and our bilateral relations are thriving tremendously. But neither side will rest on its laurels. Prime Minister Ohira's visit to China last year and my current visit to Japan demonstrate that both sides will continue to make every effort to raise the quality of our amicable cooperation and promote eternal friendship between our two peoples." He stressed that he would take back with him the profound friendship of the Japanese people so that it would yield fruit on Chinese soil.

Prime Minister Ohira said in his toast: "Today Japan-China cooperation in the economic, cultural and many other fields, as well as exchanges of visits, is growing. This is a matter to be celebrated." During his visit here his excellency Premier Hua has won from countless Japanese nationals their friendship and trust, which he will be able to take home with him. I express my deep respect for his excellency's achievement. His visit has gone a long way to advance understanding between the two countries and peoples, and I rejoice most sincerely at this development." He said that he would continue to work for closer friendship between the two countries.

Hua Guofeng cordially exchanged remarks with old and new Japanese friends at the reception. Actor Chojuro Kawarazaki and actress Haruko Sugimura told Premier Hua that they were making preparations to perform in China. Hua Guofeng wished them success. Former world women table tennis champion Kimiyo Kurimoto, who had been a guest at Premier Zhou Enlai's residence, was very excited in meeting with Premier Hua. She said that a glorious era of Japan-China relations has finally arrived. Hua Guofeng enthusiastically shook hands with her.

Motobumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions, and Makoto Chikawa, former chairman, relayed to Premier Hua the heartfelt welcome of the Japanese working class. Hua Guofeng asked them to relay his regards to the Japanese working class. Shinichi Nishida, chairman of the Hokkaido general bureau of the Japanese International Trade Promotion Association, expressed his sorrow that Premier Hua will not be able to visit Hokkaido. Hua Guofeng said to him: "Please tell the people in Hokkaido that I wish them happiness." Over 300 Japanese friends attended the reception. A warm atmosphere prevailed in the reception hall.

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Yoshiko Nakano, noted Japanese actress, took a picture with Premier Hua. Hua Guofeng told her: "Chinese moviegoers are familiar with you, and they call you by your other name, 'Mayumi.'" Yoshiko told Premier Hua: "I am very happy to meet with the highest Chinese leader."

Overseas Chinese representatives and representatives of the associations of the people of Taiwan province from Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and other places also attended the reception. Also present were Gu Mu, Huang Hua, Fu Hao, Xie Beiyi and Gao Wenli.

Meets Deceased Friends' Relatives

OW291758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1737 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng had a get-together here this afternoon with a group of relatives of deceased Japanese friends who had distinguished themselves by their dedication to Japan-China friendship. Premier Hua expressed cordial regards to these relatives, who in turn pledged to continue the work left by the predecessors.

The Chinese premier shook hands with the wives and sons and daughters of the deceased Japanese friends and recalled the indelible deeds of those pioneers who had hacked their way for Japan-China friendship in those difficult years. He said, "The late Premier Zhou Enlai said that when one drinks water, think of the well-diggers. The flowering today of Sino-Japanese friendship is inseparable with the endeavours and contributions made by those who were dear and near to you. Some of them even laid down their lives for Japan-China friendship." Premier Hua asked those present to convey his cordial regards to those other relatives of deceased friends, who had not been able to attend the get-together.

Speaking on behalf of all the relatives who were present at the get-together, Mr. Tanichi Ishibashi, son of the late Japanese Prime Minister Tanzan Ishibashi, expressed thanks to Premier Hua for the very high appraisal he made of their dear ones. "We hope to see Japan-China friendship grow in depth. All of us--the young as well as the middle-aged like me--should continue to exert our effort to this end," Tanichi said.

Mrs. Toyoko Hori, wife of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives Shigeru Hori, introduced her son, Kosuke Hori, to Premier Hua. She said: "He will carry out his father's behest and work for developing the friendly relations between the two countries." Premier Hua said to her: "I hope the friendship between our two peoples will last from generation to generation." Mr. Hirotaro Kazami, the eldest son of the late Akira Kazami--a noted Japanese public figure, said: "My father had been looking forward to the fruition of genuine friendship between Japan and China." Today, his hope has come true." Haruko Kobori, daughter of the late statesman Kenzo Matsumura, said: "My father would be very happy if he could live to see the growing Japan-China friendship today."

Meets Komeito Leaders

OW291904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng met Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party; Junya Yano, general secretary of the party; and other leading party members at the guesthouse here this afternoon.

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Premier Hua told them, "During my talks with Prime Minister Ohira, the two sides have reached a wide measure of agreement on international issues and achieved good results with regard to bilateral relations." He added; "Sino-Japanese friendship has stricken [as received] root in the hearts of the people and it is difficult for others to dam the development of this friendship."

Chairman Takeiri noted that Premier Hua's visit to Japan has so far been very successful. He pledged his party's full support to the agreement reached between the prime ministers of the two countries.

Meets Sokagakkai Leaders

OW300925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0917 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met Daisaku Ikeda, honorary president, and Hiroshi Hojo, president, of the Sokagakkai, in the guesthouse here this morning.

Premier Hua said: "I saw many old friends and have made some new friends during my current visit to Japan. I met so many journalists yesterday; this amounts to meeting broad sections of the Japanese people. The visit is satisfactory and successful." Ikeda said: "Premier Hua's visit has achieved the expected objective and made a great contribution to the cause of Japan-China friendship. Please accept my congratulations."

Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Huang Hua were present on the occasion.

KYODO Report

OW300805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng expressed satisfaction with his current Japan visit saying that an agreement was reached in principle on the assessment of the international situation in his talks with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. This was stated in a meeting Friday morning with Daisaku Ikeda, honorary president of Sokagakkai, a neo-Buddhist organization, at the state guesthouse in Tokyo. Hua told Ikeda that the thoughts of the late Chairman Mao Zedong will continue to be the guiding principle of the Chinese Communist Party. Referring to the late Head of State Liu Shaoqi, who was recently rehabilitated, Premier Hua said he was an outstanding leader of the Chinese Communist Party and state and made great contributions in the post-communist revolution period, sources said.

Departs Tokyo for Nagoya

OW300500 Beijing XINHUA in English 0445 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng left here on board the super-express "Hikori 71" for Nagoya this morning to continue his Japan visit. He was accompanied by Heishiro Ogawa, head of the suite of honor, and other senior officials of the Japanese Government. Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Foreign Minister Saburo Okita came to the Akasaka Palace to bid farewell to the Chinese premier and wish him a pleasant journey and success in his Japan visit.

Masayoshi Ohira told Hua Guofeng, "Your Excellency has made a successful visit. This visit will surely leave a fine impression on you. Hereafter our two countries will have closer contacts, more frequent consultation and more effective cooperation. This is in the interest of Japan and China as well as peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world."

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Hua Guofeng said: "The establishment of mutual trust between China and Japan is very important. The Japanese media also believe that our visit has been very fruitful and a complete success. Sino-Japanese friendship has gone deep into the hearts of the people. The people of both countries are glad to see the successful development of the relations between the two countries." Masayoshi Ohira also presented to Hua Guofeng a colour photo they had taken together at the official residence of the Japanese prime minister.

Hua Guofeng expressed welcome to Masayoshi Ohira to visit China again at the latter's convenience. Hua Guofeng then had a picture taken together with his seven body-guards from the Japanese side. Head of the Japanese body-guards Sakai said to the Chinese leader: "We feel greatly honoured to be with you as body-guards." In reply, Hua Guofeng said: "You've been working hard."

As Premier Hua left the Akasaka Palace, the responsible personnel and all the working staff of the palace and the guardsmen lined up and clapped to see him off. The Chinese leader waved time and again at the main entrance of the palace to acknowledge his thanks. Fu Hao, Chinese ambassador to Japan accompanied Premier Hua and his party on the trip to Nagoya.

JAPANESE, CHINESE PRESS COVERAGE OF HUA VISIT

XINHUA Cites Japanese Coverage

OW300910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 (XINHUA)--"Premier Hua's visit to Japan has successfully consolidated the bridge of friendship between the two countries," says TOKYO SHIMBUN in an editorial today reflecting the overall view of the Japanese media. A number of major newspapers here carry editorials or articles today on Premier Hua's visit.

TOKYO SHIMBUN editorial says, "During the talks, the two sides made clear their points in common as well as their differences, thus deepening their mutual understanding. This is one of the major achievements of Premier Hua's visit. Hua's calmness and smiles as a statesman has evoked the feelings of intimacy from a good many Japanese people."

YOMIURI SHIMBUN carries a signed article which says that the identity of views of the two sides concerning the situation in Korean Peninsula, Afghanistan and Iran have effectively bolstered the role played by the two countries in the world. Referring to Sino-Japanese economic relations, the article says the regular ministerial meetings as agreed upon by the two sides will provide another venue for dialogue between the two countries. In fact inter-governmental consultations such as regular meetings between the two foreign ministries and between the Japanese Economic Planning Agency and the Chinese State Planning Commission have begun. Early this month when Minister Sasaki of the international trade and industry visited China, it was decided to institute regular consultations with the Chinese Economic Commission. With the institution of regular ministerial meetings, the system for forging close economic ties between the two countries has [been] completed.

RENMIN RIBAO Special Report

HK300317 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 80 p 6

[Special report from Tokyo, 25 May: "Japan Warmly Welcomes Premier Hua's Visit"]

[Text] According to reports from our correspondent, the whole Japanese nation welcomes the visit of Premier Hua.

The government and various circles in Japan all felt that this first formal visit to Japan by a premier of the Chinese Government is an important event in the history of Japanese-Chinese relations. For the past few months, a great many preparations have been made in anticipation of Premier Hua's visit. After the changes in the Japanese domestic political situation occurred, the Japanese Government immediately announced that the plans for welcoming the Chinese premier had not changed and that preparations were going on as usual. Now, all the preparations for receiving the Chinese guests have been completed. The Japanese Government has announced that Premier Hua Guofeng will be given a grand reception as the state guest of Japan.

According to the stipulations of Articles 69 and 71 of the Japanese Constitution, the cabinet has the power to dissolve the Diet once it passes a no confidence motion or when a motion of confidence is rejected. The cabinet continues its functions after the Diet is dissolved. It has the power to handle normal affairs in the domestic and international fields, including important matters such as participating in major international conferences and receiving state guests. The Japanese Government sent its Foreign Minister Okita to attend the conference of foreign ministers of the European Economic Community after the recent dissolution of the Diet.

In a press conference on 19 May, Prime Minister Ohira was asked: Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng will be visiting and there will be a summit conference of major Western countries near the time of the election. Will the incumbent government "be able to assume the responsibility to deal with these countries?" Prime Minister Ohira answered: We must use all of our efforts to handle these affairs. He cited examples in other countries: "During the Tokyo summit last year, Italy had just had an election and the cabinet had not been formed. This year, West Germany will have its elections in the fall and the United States will also have its elections. There is not that much difference between the two situations."

Recently, Japanese newspapers have been devoting a great deal of space to articles on Premier Hua Guofeng's. Many newspapers printed articles forecasting prospects for Japanese-Chinese relations and records of proceedings of different forums held on the subject. Ten thousand copies of the first and second printing of a book entitled "Hua Guofeng" published by Japanese biographer Takarao Arai last month have been sold out. Additional copies are being printed.

While Japan was preparing for Premier Hua's visit, there was a "cultural exchange fever" in Japan. Because of the efforts of the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and other organizations and people from various sectors, an exhibition of works by contemporary Chinese painters, an exhibition of contemporary Chinese prints, an exhibition of Chinese publications and an exhibition of Chinese porcelain were held in Tokyo and other places. An exhibition of photos taken by photographer Dr Kubota, "The Long Flowing River--Chinese Land and People" was also held in Tokyo during the past few days. The Chinese movie "Cherry Blossom" with Sino-Japanese friendship as its theme will be shown in a special invitational premier on 30 May before being shown to the public for the first time in July. The Asahi Television Network will be showing the Chinese films "Xiao Hua" and "From Slave to General" on 27 and 30 May respectively.

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When commenting on the Chinese premier's visit to Japan, the Japanese media pointed out that this visit will have great significance for the development of Japanese-Chinese relations. They also emphasized the importance of further cultivating mutual understanding and strengthening cooperation between the two countries. They expressed the hope that the development of relations between the two countries would contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

JAPAN'S OKITA HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR GU MU

XINHUA Report

OW280924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu was honoured at a luncheon given here this noon by Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita. They exchanged views on the long-term cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, scientific and technological and other fields as well as the prospects of the cooperation.

KYODO Report

OW281045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO--Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu said Wednesday China will shift emphasis in its industrial modernization from construction of giant plants like a steel mill under construction in Baoshan as a joint venture with Japan to rebuilding of existing plants. But, Gu assured that China would complete the Baoshan steel mill near Shanghai as China had promised to do so, Japanese sources said.

Gu explained the present stage of China's modernization efforts, and said China is reconsidering the policy it took in recent years that placed too much emphasis on construction of large-scale plants by introducing foreign capital, the sources said. China intended to restrict discriminate construction [as received] of the big plants such as the Baoshan steel mill, the sources said.

The integrated steel mill is being built with the financial and technical backing of a group of Japanese steel companies led by Nippon Steel Corporation. When completed, the mill will have an annual crude steel producing capacity of three million tons. Hereafter China would concentrate its investment of capital and know-how on renovation of existing plants which were left unused, the vice premier said, according to the sources.

During the two-hour meeting with Okita, Vice Premier Gu Mu called for positive Japanese cooperation in developing two Chinese coal mines--Taiyuan and Datong--in Shanxi Province. Japan has already agreed to help develop seven other major coal mines across China.

Touching on Japan's import of Chinese crude oil, Gu stressed that the expansion of economic and trade relations between the two nations should be studied on a long-term basis instead of the present short-term viewpoint of two or three years. The vice premier in charge of China's national modernization program thus indicated that it looked rather difficult for China to meet the 1982 oil export target to Japan set at some 15 million tons. Japan and China have concluded a trade agreement setting the 1981 oil export target at 9.5 million tons and the 1982 target at 15 million tons.

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Okita said in reply that he fully supported Gu's proposal to consider the promotion of bilateral economic and trade relations on a long-term basis. He said he believed that Chinese coal resources would grow in importance as a key energy resource because it is a general world trend to give top priority to coal rather than oil.

FOREIGN MINISTERS HUANG HUA, OKITA HOLD TALKS

XINHUA Report

OW291159 Biejing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Saburo Okita held friendly talks at the Japanese Foreign Ministry here this afternoon. They had an extensive exchange of views on bilateral relations between China and Japan.

KYODO Report

OW291131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said Thursday that China is concerned about possible attack by South Korea against North Korea in an attempt to divert the people's attention from its internal disturbance, Japanese sources said. Huang made the remarks during his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita held at the ministry in the afternoon. Discussions between Huang and Okita focused on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the sources said.

Huang expressed grave concern over the latest development in South Korea in which the voice of the military has increased, the sources said. He dismissed the possibility of North Korea moving against the South by exploiting the confusion in the South, the sources said. Rather, Huang said, China has a fear that South Korea might invade North Korea to divert people's concern from the nation's domestic crisis, the sources said.

Okita said Japan hoped that South Korea would continue to make efforts toward democratization and political reform of the country by overcoming the difficult situation, according to the sources. On ASEAN, Okita said the member states of ASEAN have a strong hope that their region be free from outside influence, possibly from Japan, China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Okita thus stressed the need for Japan and other countries to respect the desire of ASEAN countries for peace and independence, the sources said.

Huang said China supports the concept of "neutral ASEAN," adding that China has no intention of expanding its influence to ASEAN nations, according to the sources. Discussing the Cambodian situation, Huang emphasized the need to decisively cope with the Soviet's world strategy which led to the conflicts in Cambodia and Afghanistan, the sources said.

During the talks, Okita extended to Huang an official invitation to visit Japan to Vice Premier Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, the sources said. The two are generally regarded as possible top leaders of China of the next generation.

On bilateral relations, it was decided that Japan would send a boys' baseball team to China to compete in China's nationwide baseball tournament to be held in August in Ludai, the sources said.

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XINHUA ANALYZES JAPAN'S POLICY AFTER AFGHAN CRISIS

OW270810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 27 May 80

["News Analysis: Japanese Diplomacy After Afghan Crisis"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 (XINHUA)--The outline of Japanese diplomacy in the 1980's has taken a clearer shape after the recent overseas visits made by Japanese statesmen.

Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira visited Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the United States, Mexico, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, and his personal envoy, ex-foreign minister Sunao Sonoda, visited seven nations in the Middle East and South Asia this year.

This outline apparently provides for:

--The strengthening of its alliance and cooperation with the United States and its West European allies on matters of global strategy;

--The maintenance of stronger ties with the Third World countries and the formation of a "breakwater" to contain Soviet expansion in such hot spots as the Middle East;

--Making definite preparations for the putting-into-effect of its Pacific basin cooperation concept, that is, forging constructive cooperation with the countries in the Asian-Pacific region to dam up the Soviet drive in this region;

--Departing from the diplomacy, frequently swayed by considerations affecting the securing of the country's supply of raw materials, and integrating considerations of economic security with global strategy.

The critical international situation following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, dominated the Japanese leaders' discussions with the leaders of their host countries--a clear indication of their preoccupation with the threat to world peace posed by the massive Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

The talks between Japanese Prime Minister Ohira and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser took place on the 20th day of the Soviet invasion. In no uncertain terms they proposed that the Western countries join forces in compelling the Soviet Union to quit Afghanistan.

Ohira said, "The invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union can hardly be understood. We demand the early withdrawal of Soviet troops." He also said, "The fate of Afghanistan should be decided by the Afghan people themselves and we should create conditions for them to do it."

Fraser stressed the need for cooperation between the Western countries to ensure that the Soviet Union will not go on committing this kind of thing.

In view of the fact that the Soviet Union continues to hold on in Afghanistan and is poised to continue its southward drive, Ohira affirmed during his talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter that Japan and the United States must very firmly take up the gauntlet thrown down by the Soviet Union in its invasion (of Afghanistan). They both laid stress on Japanese-U.S. relations being the core of the U.S. global strategy. In his talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and in subsequent talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Ohira likewise underlined the importance of Japan's closer relationship with the Western countries.

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Japan is making its contribution to the building of a "breakwater" in that troubled area, the Middle East, to stave off the Soviet advance. This is a new development in Japan's diplomacy since the Afghan incident.

Most of the countries in the Middle East are non-aligned. They are alerted to the danger of Soviet aggression in that region, but at the same time, they are also wary of massive U.S. intervention there. Indeed, they are hopeful that second world countries like Japan will play a greater role in the stabilizing of the Middle East. A stable Middle East is of extraordinary importance to Japan, for without a stable Middle East there will be no steady flow of oil to that country.

During his Middle East visit Sonoda was impressed by the demand of the countries there that Japan play a greater role in the securing of peace in the region and in the promotion of their dialogue with the United States. The ex-foreign minister gained a better understanding of the fact that the non-aligned countries serve as a breakwater against Soviet influence.

It was on the basis of these findings that the Japanese Government decided last April to provide increased economic aid to Turkey, Kenya and Oman.

A key link in the chain of Japanese strategy during the 1980's is cooperation with other countries in the Asian-Pacific region and the formation of a Pacific basin community. The security of this region has not only a bearing on the safety of the sea lane from the Indian Ocean to the Sea of Japan but it is also vital to the assurance of Japan's supply of raw materials and overseas markets. A further Soviet thrust into Pakistan or an attack on Thailand by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea could endanger the ASEAN countries as well as Japan's economic lifeline, and also affect the vital interests of the Western countries. A report, "Japanese-Australian Relations in the Age of Asia and the Pacific", compiled by the Japanese Foreign Ministry defines Soviet expansion as "a destabilizing factor in the area" and points to the need for "constructive cooperation in the age of the Pacific".

When in Australia and Canada Prime Minister Ohira discussed with his counterparts the "Pacific basin cooperation" concept and won their support. Concluding his visit to Canada, Ohira said, "as we cross the threshold into the 21st century, Japan, Canada and other Pacific countries should play a constructive role in ensuring peace and prosperity of the Pacific region."

It was with this strategic objective in mind that Japan decided to give more economic aid to Pakistan now under immediate Soviet threat and to Thailand which is threatened by Vietnam, and to forge stronger ties with the ASEAN countries.

BEIJING RADIO CARRIES TALK ON SINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

OW290552 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80

["Forum on International Affairs" program talk by Xie Bingxin: "May Sino-Japanese Friendship Continue to Grow"--recorded]

[Summary] As member of the Chinese writers delegation, I visited Japan last April. The trip made me realize not only the geographical proximity of China and Japan but also the profound friendship between the two peoples.

As close neighbors separated by a strip of water, the Chinese and Japanese peoples have forged a deep friendship over the last 2,000 years, despite a brief period of antagonism between the two countries in recent history. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan ushered in a new chapter in the history of Sino-Japanese friendship.

"Since the establishment of diplomatic ties, and especially since the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed smoothly in a vast number of fields. Political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural and sports exchanges between the two countries have expanded from public to private sectors, become increasingly rich and colorful and acquired more substance. Many cities in the two countries, for instance, have concluded friendly ties. During the past year alone, (Qifu), Tokyo, Fukuoka, Kita Kyushu, (Dafeng), (Xingde) and Shimonoseki concluded friendly ties with Hangzhou, Beijing, Guangzhou, Luda, Wuhan, Guilin and Qingdao, respectively. This shows that Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation have broadened and deepened from the central to the local level.

"During my trip to Japan, I was deeply moved by the concern of the Japanese friends for the glorious new Long March China has embarked on to accomplish the four modernizations. They generally expressed their willingness to help China fulfill its goal. Some people even enthusiastically made specific proposals."

The geographical proximity and cultural affinity between China and Japan are favorable factors for the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The continuous growth of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation is historical trend nobody can stop. It reflects the wishes of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and benefits the two countries. It will become a cornerstone to peace and prosperity in Asia and in the world. Premier Hua Guofeng's official visit to Japan will further advance this friendship and cooperation to a new stage.

JAPAN-PRC CONTRACT ON OIL EXPLOITATION SIGNED

OW291748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1723 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 (XINHUA)--A long-term contract on prospecting and exploitation of oil between Japan and China was signed here this afternoon. It will get the prospecting for oil underway soon on a large scale in the southern and western parts of Bohai Gulf.

Ryo Inoue, general manager of the Japan-China Oil Exploitation Company and Zhong Yiming, vice-general manager of the gulf subsidiary of the China Oil Company, put their names to the contract on behalf of their respective governments.

Attending the signing ceremony were Shingo Morigama, director-general of the Resources and Energy Agency of the Ministry of the International Trade and Industry; Hisatsugu Tokunaga, president of the Japan Oil Public Corporation; Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japan-China Oil Exploitation Company; and Zhang Wenbin, Chinese vice-minister of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and general manager of the China Oil Company.

The contract is within framework of the protocol signed on December 6, 1979 by the Japanese Oil Public Corporation and the China Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Exploitation Company.

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HENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S ASEAN TOUR

OW250739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 25 May 80

["PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: Thach's Fruitless ASEAN Tour"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has returned home empty handed from his ASEAN countries tour, a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary says today. No agreement was reached and no essential problem solved.

"New ideas" for a so-called political solution of the Kampuchean problem have cropped up recently in the international arena. The Vietnamese authorities tried to take advantage of such 'new ideas' to lure the world community into recognizing the Heng Samrin regime they have installed in Phnom Penh and, at the same time, win the confidence of the ASEAN nations by deceit. This is why wherever he went, Nguyen Co Thach talked incessantly about "no change" in the Kampuchea situation, Hanoi's willingness to have "dialogue" with the ASEAN and "discuss" the establishment of a so-called "zone of peace". This fallacy of the Vietnamese authorities that justifies aggression against other countries is naturally rejected by the ASEAN countries. Thailand and Malaysia have made it clear that they would stick to their position on the Kampuchean question and stand firm for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. The Thai press pointed out that the acceptance of the Vietnamese fallacy "would mean an acknowledgement of the legality of Vietnam's expansion in Southeast Asia." Therefore, it is not accidental that Nguyen Co Thach has gained nothing from his ASEAN tour.

Another aim of Nguyen Co Thach's tour is "to try to persuade the ASEAN countries 'to enlarge ASEAN' by admitting Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime as new member states." It is crystal clear that should the Vietnamese succeed in their attempt, they would be able to act as a Soviet trojan horse inside the ASEAN, and at the same time turn it into an enlarged "Indo-China federation". This wishful thinking of the Hanoi authorities has likewise melted into thin air.

IENG THIRITH CONDEMNS SRV 'CRIMES' IN KAMPUCHEA

OW241857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Geneva, May 23 (XINHUA)--The towering crimes committed by the Vietnamese invaders in Kampuchea under their occupation were strongly denounced here today by Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

At a press conference, she expressed firm support for the forthcoming international conference on humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people to be held here. She said, "Starvation and all other problems of Kampuchea can be resolved at the root only when Vietnam, in compliance with the U.N. General Assembly's resolution, withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allows the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny freely without any foreign interference."

The Vietnamese aggressors have thrown the beautiful country of Kampuchea into fire and bloodshed, she continued. They massacred Kampucheans by conventional and chemical weapons and, above all, by starvation. Over 200,000 Kampucheans were compelled to flee their country and over 150,000 of them have fled to Thailand. The economy of the country has been completely destroyed and ransacked, and nearly all the people are starving and are threatened with extinction, she noted. "This is the catastrophic balance-sheet on the humanitarian side in the 17 months of occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese regional expansionists backed by the Soviet global expansionists," she said.

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"Starvation is deliberately and systematically created by the Le Duan clique," Ieng Thirith went on, adding that the clique "uses it as a weapon to exterminate the Kampuchean people with a view to annexing Kampuchea in pursuing its policy of aggression and expansion in the whole of Southeast Asia in concert with the Soviet global expansionists." The minister of social affairs said that the only way to save the Kampuchean people from starvation that threatens their existence is to provide them with aid through the Government of Democratic Kampuchea that fights for the survival of the Kampuchean people. "The most effective way is to forward the aid through the Khmer-Thai border," she added.

XINHUA NEWSLETTER ON LI XIANNIAN'S PACIFIC TOUR

OW271742 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 24 May 80

[Newsletter: "An Account of the Visit to Three South Pacific Countries"]

[Summary] Canberra, 24 May--"When Vice Premier Li Xiannian visited Papua New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand--from 30 April to 18 May, he was accorded very warm and friendly receptions everywhere. During the visits, Comrade Li Xiannian held sincere, friendly and fruitful talks with leaders of the three countries on international issues and bilateral relations. This visit was a complete success."

The government and people of Papua New Guinea attach great importance to promoting friendly relations with China. A Papua New Guinea Government delegation paid an official visit to China in October 1976 and signed an agreement in Beijing on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. Vice Premier Li Xiannian's visit was solemnly welcomed by the people of Papua New Guinea. They said that the visit opened up a new era for developing relations between the two countries.

Comrade Li Xiannian began his visit to Australia in Melbourne. "More than a 100 years ago many Chinese arrived in Australia to settle and open up gold mines, thus contributing to the early stages of development and construction of Australia. "To demonstrate the Melbourne people's friendship for the Chinese people, the mayor of Melbourne handed the key of the city to Vice Premier Li Xiannian during a banquet and ebulliently said: What you can open with this key is not an omnipotent treasure house but the hearts of the people of Melbourne."

"During the visit, the Chinese and Australian leaders exchanged views on important international issues in a harmonious atmosphere. The two countries also signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. During their visit and tour in Australia, the Chinese guests were always accorded a warm and sincere welcome by the government and people of Australia. All this fully demonstrated the growth of the cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries."

Although New Zealand is very far away, the hearts of the people of New Zealand are closely linked with those of the Chinese people. Comrade Li Xiannian and party began their visit to New Zealand in Christchurch. In Rotorua, where the hot springs are known to the entire world, the Chinese guests watched Maori dance and song performances and were warmly welcomed by the Maori people.

Comrade Li Xiannian and his party left for home on 18 May. "The current international situation in the Pacific is rapidly changing. Signs indicate that it has not been very peaceful. The countries and people in the South Pacific region still clearly remember how the many water areas and islands in this region were trampled under foot during World War II. They have a strong will to safeguard their independence and defend peace. It is exactly for this purpose that they share a common interest with China and have a profound friendship for the Chinese people."

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SOUTH ASIA

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AFGHANISTAN SUSPENDS DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE

OW292009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--The Kabul regime has suspended the operation of its domestic airlines in the wake of mounting resistance, according to a PTI report.

Quoting highly reliable sources, PTI said that the domestic airline, Bakhtar, was asked to ground all its aircraft. Bakhtar has a fleet of 20 to 30 seater aircraft linking the capital with provincial cities.

PTI said that there has been an increasing number of ambushes on the Afghan highways leading to and from Kabul resulting in a sharp decline of vehicular traffic. Even military convoys have been ambushed.

Lately, PTI pointed out, "extraordinary" infantry and air force movements have been observed in the Afghan capital and were confirmed by travellers coming from the capital.

XINHUA: INDIA TO BUY SOVIET WEAPONS

OW280318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0312 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has agreed to provide 13,000 million rupees (1,625 million U.S. dollars) worth of arms for India, according to a PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) report yesterday.

The agreement was concluded last week in Moscow during a visit there by an Indian defence delegation led by the Defence Ministry's additional Secretary S.S. Siddhu. India was given a credit for the purchase repayable in rupees in 17 years.

PTI, quoting reliable sources, said the hardware included Peta class missile-equipped patrol boats, air-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles, rockets and anti-tank weapons and electronic equipment. It covered equipment for all the three services of India, increasing their "strike capability and fire power". Some of the items are expected to be shipped to India within months.

This is one of the largest single military purchases by India since independence in 1947. India's total arms purchases from the West during the past 25 years have reportedly not exceeded 25,000 million rupees (about 3,000 million dollars).

INDIA RECEIVES HEAVY WATER FROM USSR

OW290346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0330 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--India yesterday received the first instalment of 30 tons of heavy water for its nuclear plants from the Soviet Union, according to a report of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA. The shipment was part of the supplies the Soviet Union has agreed to provide under an agreement signed in Moscow last February. The total supply involved in the deal was 250 tons.

The Soviet Union supplied 200 tons of heavy water to India under an earlier contract signed in 1976.

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YU QIULI ATTENDS PRC-FRENCH OIL CONTRACT SIGNING

OW291704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--The Petroleum Corporation of China today signed contracts with two French companies for the joint exploration and development of China's off-shore oil resources. The two French firms are Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine (SNEA) and Total.

The contract between China and SNEA covers an area of 9,000 square kilometres from Shijiutuo in the central Bohai Sea to the eastern part of the Bohai Sea, and the contract with Total covers an area of 10,000 square kilometres in the northeast part of the Beibu Gulf.

Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli attended the signing ceremony and met with representatives from the French firms prior to the ceremony. Qin Wencai, deputy general manager of the Petroleum Corporation of China, Mr. Albin Chalondon, president of SNEA, and Mr. Granier de Lilliac, president of Total signed the contracts.

The two cooperation contracts cover joint risks and agreements on compensation for losses. The Chinese side undertakes to pay 51 per cent of the total investment and the French firms the remaining 49 per cent. The cost of the operations China has conducted so far in the designated areas will be counted as the Chinese share in the exploration investment. The French firms are to make up the rest in the agreed ratio.

According to the contracts, the term of exploration is four years, and the term of production is 15 years. If no commercial oil discoveries are made, the French firms will have no claim on China. If commercial oil discoveries are made, the French firms will get a proportion of oil annually for 15 years.

The contracts stipulate that in the 15 years after commercial production begins, part of the oil will be used to cover operational costs, part will be retained by China and part will go to cover payment for risks of exploration as well as investment in the exploration and development undertaken by both sides with the French side having the right to buy the remainder of the third part of the oil.

Within 45 days of the contracts becoming effective, the two sides are to set up joint committees of management technology as well as a joint administrative body in charge of purchases and sub-contracts.

The representatives of the French firms arrived in Beijing yesterday. Last evening they were guests of honour at a banquet given by the Chinese minister of petroleum industry, Song Zhenming.

BRIEFS

VISITING BELGIAN PROFESSORS--Beijing, 24 May--A 13-member delegation of professors at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, left here yesterday to visit Xian, Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou cities before returning home. The delegation leader is Mr. M. Woitrin, dean of the university. Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Zhou Lin met and feted the delegation on May 20. During their stay in Beijing, the Belgian professors called at Qinghua and Beijing universities, the Beijing Medical College and other institutions of higher learning, and visited scenic spots (?and historical) sites. The delegation arrived here on May 19. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 24 May 80 OW]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION TOURS NANJING, LEAVES FOR HANGZHOU

OW251410 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The Romanian party workers delegation headed by Ion Sirbu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian CP and first secretary of the Arges County RCP Committee, arrived in Nanjing from Beijing by plane on 22 May to visit and tour Nanjing. The delegation left Nanjing for Hangzhou yesterday. Chu Jiang, member of the CCP Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, met and feted the Romanian comrades on the evening of 22 May.

During its stay in Nanjing, the Romanian delegation went sightseeing and visited a number of places. On its arrival and departure from Nanjing, the Romanian comrades were met and seen off by (Fang Xiyuan), deputy chief of the provincial foreign affairs office; (Gu Jing), deputy director of the provincial chemical industry department; and (Liu Zhao), director of the provincial CCP committee's political research office.

ZHAO ZIYANG RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION

OW261542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with a delegation from the party school of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation is led by Dumitru Ghise, vice-president of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy. In a cordial conversation, Zhao Ziyang told the Romanian guests that China should learn from their experience in training party cadres. "In your industrial enterprises, there are many cadres who are fairly young but have a rich practical experience," Zhao Ziyang noted.

Vice-President Dumitru Ghise spoke about the delegation's observations in China. He said that the close links between the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and the party school of the C.P.C. Central Committee were conducive to further cooperation and exchange of experience between the two parties.

Romanian ambassador to China, Mr. Florea Dumitrescu, and Mrs. Dumitrescu were present at the meeting. Also present were Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Song Zhenting, superintendent of the party school, and Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Zhao gave a dinner in honour of the Romanian guests. The delegation is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow. They have toured Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

COOPERATIVES DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA TO SIGN ACCORD

OW291533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives led by Niu Yinguan, director of the federation, left here today for Romania. The delegation will conclude a protocol on cooperation between the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives and the Central Federation of Romanian Consumers' Cooperatives. They will also pay a friendly visit there.

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EASTERN EUROPE

CHEN MUHUA ENDS ROMANIAN VISIT, LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Signs Protocol

OW291926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 29 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Vice-Premier Chen Muhua left here for Yugoslavia today after attending the second meeting of the Sino-Romanian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation and paying a friendly visit to Romania.

Before her departure, Vice-Premier Chen who is also minister of economic relations with foreign countries and Chinese chairman of the committee, signed, together with Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance and Romanian chairman of the committee, a protocol on the meeting. The protocol says that the two sides discussed bilateral economic and technical cooperation with a view to developing this cooperation in the light of needs and capabilities of each.

The two sides were happy to see, the protocol adds, that satisfactory results have been achieved in economic and technical cooperation since the committee's first meeting in the spirit of the 1978 talks between the heads of the two parties and countries. The two sides reached agreement on all the questions discussed, the protocol says.

Arrives in Belgrade

OW292001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (XINHUA)--A Chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon to attend the second session of the Sino-Yugoslav Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation scheduled to start from today through June 6. The Chinese delegation is led by Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council and chairman of the Chinese side on the Sino-Yugoslav Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The Chinese guests were greeted at the airport by Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side on the committee; and Ante Zelic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications.

DENG YINGCHAO GIVES BANQUET FOR SFRY WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW281032 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and feted at noon today a delegation of the Yugoslav Conference for Women's Social Position Affairs. The delegation is led by Vjera Kovacevic, chairman of the conference. It had a cordial and friendly conversation with Deng Yingchao.

Present were Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, and Mrs. Ostojic. Also present were Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Luo Qiong and Huang Ganying, vice-presidents of the All-China Women's Federation.

PRC WINS BID TO BUILD BRIDGE IN IRAQ

OW270918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA)--The first group of seven technicians of the China Road and Bridge Engineering Company headed by civil engineer Qian Zhipeng left here by plane for Iraq today. They will make preparations for construction of the No 4 bridge on the Tigris River at Mosul. The bridge will be 648 metres long and 31 metres wide, and its approaches will be 1,132 metres long. Construction announced that of the eight tenders submitted it had accepted the tender of the Chinese company. The two sides signed a contract for construction of the bridge on May 10. Zeng Zhi, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the company, said that this was the first time the company had submitted a tender for a contract.

The city of Mosul is divided by the Tigris River. Between 1976 and 1979, Chinese technicians and workers built the 667-metre-long No 3 bridge that links the city's medical centre with its cultural centre. The bridge was praised for its high quality.

PRC, IRAQ SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN

OW291754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1732 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--An executive plan on cultural cooperation between China and Iraq from 1980 to 1981 was signed here this evening. Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen attended the ceremony and later gave a banquet in celebration of the signing of the plan.

The plan was drawn up following friendly negotiations by the two sides. Under the plan the two countries will conduct mutual studies and exchange visits in the fields of culture, education, youth and sports. Literary and art books, radio and television programmes, textbooks and publications on sports and youth will also be exchanged.

Yao Zhongming, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and Dr. Muhammad Majid al-Sa'id leader of the Iraqi cultural delegation and president of Mosul University, signed on behalf of their respective governments.

The Iraqi cultural delegation arrived in Beijing on May 26.

JI PENGFEI MEETS OMANI RELIGION MINISTER

OW241516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here today with the delegation of the Oman Ministry of Religious Trust and Islamic Affairs led by Minister Walid ibn Zahir al-Hinai. Both of them expressed the hope to further develop friendly relations between the two countries.

Present were Xiao Xianfa, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the State Council, and Mr. Ibrahim Hamud al-Subhi, ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to China.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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CPPCC HOLDS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR THREE DECEASED MEMBERS

OW291720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1709 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--A memorial meeting for the late Aisin Ghiorroh Puyi, Wang Yaowu and Liao Yaoxiang was held in the Auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference here this afternoon. All three served as members of the Fourth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

Due to illness, Aisin Ghiorroh Puyi died on October 17, 1967 at the age of 60, Wang Yaowu on July 3, 1968 at the age of 63 and Liao Yaoxiang on December 2, 1968 at the age of 61.

Wreaths were presented by Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu and Peng Chong, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Zhu Yunshan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Liu Lantao, Li Weiham, Gu Yuzhi and Wang Kunlun, vice-chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. Wreaths were also presented by the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, the United Front Work Department under the C.P.C. Central Committee and the Historical Data Research Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.

The nearly 300 people attending the meeting included Ji Fang, Liu Lantao, and Hu Yuzhi, and noted personages Huang Wei, Hou Jingru, Jia Yibin, Pu Jie, Chao Zili, Wen Qiang, Shen Zui, Tu Jianshi, and Zheng Tingji, leading members of other departments and friends of the deceased.

Vice-Chairman Wang Shoudao presided over the meeting.

A memorial speech was delivered by Liu Ningyi, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy secretary general of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. He said that Aisin Ghiorroh Puyi, Wang Yaowu and Liao Yaoxiang died in Beijing under persecution by the extremely "left" line carried out by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company during the Cultural Revolution.

Recalling the work of the three deceased members in the C.P.P.C.C., Liu Ningyi pointed out that they accepted the leadership of the Communist Party of China, devoted their efforts to the socialist motherland and worked hard and earnestly. They showed deep concern over the returning of Taiwan to the motherland and contributed to this sacred cause.

Aisin Ghiorroh Puyi was the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty and emperor of the puppet "Manchukuo" state. He was pardoned in 1959. Wang Yaowu was commander of the second "pacification zone" and chairman of the Shandong Provincial Government before liberation. He was also pardoned in 1959. Liao Yaoxiang was lt. gen. commander of the Kuomintang 9th Army group, pardoned in 1961.

Following their restoration of full citizenship rights they worked in the Historical Data Research Committee under the C.P.P.C.C. and later served as members of the Fourth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.

ART, SCIENTIFIC FIGURES ATTEND NATIONAL AWARDS CEREMONY

OW300423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1652 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 May--A grand awards ceremony for "the national exhibition of art works for the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge" was held in Beijing on 29 May.

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Zhou Yang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; Mao Yisheng, vice chairman of the China Association of Science and Technology and honorary chairman of the China Scientific and Technological Information Society; and Jiang Feng, chairman of the Union of Chinese Artists, presented individuals and collective representatives with prizes for outstanding art works, prizes for outstanding organizing ability and honorary prizes.

Prizes were given to 136 pieces of art work for the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge, which were selected from among the 596 works displayed at the exhibition. Eighteen pieces were awarded first class prizes for outstanding art work, 45 were awarded second class prizes and 73 were awarded third class prizes. Honorary prizes were given to 19 persons for giving vigorous help and support to this exhibition. In addition, 6 persons and 10 units were awarded individual or collective prizes for outstanding organizing ability. The outstanding art works awarded the first class prize were picture posters "Greeting the Spring," "Protecting Frogs" and "Rare Earth and 17 Sisters"; serial pictures "A Tragedy Not Only for the Monkey," "A Case of a Ricefield," "Phoenix--Phoenix," "Zheng He Sailed to Southeast Asia," "The Merits of the Dung Beetle" and "Qin Shi Huang's Patent Rights"; composite pictures "Radiant Splendor," "Warships," "The Historical Story of Shilin Mountain" and "The Story About Books"; the illustration "An Elementary Introduction to the Theory of Relativity"; hanging pictures "Genetic Engineering Is Good" and "New Technology for Oil Extraction"; the mural "Tackling Difficult Problems"; and general designs for the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge.

Mao Yisheng and Wu Zuoren, vice chairman of the Union of Chinese Artists, spoke at the ceremony, expressing the hope that creative art works for the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge would be in fuller bloom.

Scientific, cultural and educational figures attended the ceremony. The awards ceremony was jointly held by the China Scientific and Technological Information Society and the Union of Chinese Artists.

NEW FAMILY PLANNING GROUP TO IMPLEMENT POPULATION CONTROL POLICIES

OW292141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1345 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--The Family Planning Association of China was formed at a meeting here today. Members of the council of the association include researchers of population science, doctors and social workers specialising in family planning. The association will implement government population-control policies--the encouragement of one-child families and the gradual reduction of the population growth rate.

The chairman is Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and deputy head of the birth planning leading group under the State Council.

CENTRAL ORGANS ISSUE CIRCULAR CALLING FOR EXPANDING PORK SUPPLY

OW300345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] According to a CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO report, in order to solve problems in the raising and marketing of pigs, the ministries of commerce and finance and the State Commodity Prices Bureau recently issued a joint circular calling on the departments concerned in all localities to vigorously expand pork sales and support the development of pig raising.

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The circular called for taking the following measures:

1. Purchasing prices for pigs should remain unchanged.
2. There should be unlimited supply and expanded sales of pork in both pig raising and marketing areas throughout the country.
3. Taking into consideration the local situation in supply and demand, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions may lower pork retail prices when pork supply far exceeds the demand.
4. Taxes for pork retail sales and for lard for the processing of meat and egg products should be reduced or remitted in a specified period of time.
5. The State Council has decided to allocate funds to subsidize for pork in order to sell a quantity of pork at reduced prices in good time.
6. It has been decided that the prices for frozen pork will be reduced for the time being between June and August.
7. Workers and staff members of food companies should be mobilized to improve their management and quality of services.

LARGE-SCALE AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION TRAINING PROGRAM BEGUN

OW291020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0244 GMT 29 May 80

[Report by XINHUA reporter Gao Fang on the encouraging results achieved by training cadres in agricultural modernization]

[Excerpts] Beijing 29 May--To meet the demands in the shift of the party's work emphasis, China's agricultural departments have again mounted a large-scale cadre training campaign from the grassroots to the higher levels. According to statistics compiled by concerned departments, in just over 1 year, state, provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional agricultural departments have adopted training by level, profession and other methods. So far, several hundred thousand leading agricultural cadres at all levels and many professional scientific and technical personnel have received basic and professional training in agricultural management, science and technology.

According to incomplete statistics compiled by the ministries of agriculture, forestry, agricultural machinery, state farm and land reclamation, and water conservancy and by the State Bureau of Marine Products and the Central Meteorological Bureau, since last year these seven ministries and bureaus have trained a total of over 200,000 leading cadres of various levels as well as professional scientific and technical personnel.

Agricultural departments in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have begun cadre training. Twenty-two provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have restored or set up agricultural cadres training bases. According to statistics on 17 provincial cadre training schools, these schools have run 27 terms of training classes for agricultural cadres and have trained over 2,800 provincial, prefectural and county level leading agricultural cadres.

After several months of training, these leading party and government cadres have systematically mastered the basics in management and scientific technology related to their respective fields, begun to turn from laymen into experts and basically seized the initiative in leading production. Due to their training, the vast number of cadres have reinforced their confidence in realizing agricultural modernization and created favorable conditions for accelerating agricultural modernization.

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China has planned to build the "san bei" [0005 0554] forest shelter belt, an agricultural modernization project that extends over 4,000 kilometers. Before the project started, the Ministry of Agriculture requested that the Beijing Forestry College set up training classes for forestry bureau chiefs in the 11 provinces and prefectures and 330 counties through which the forest belt passes. The Minister of Forestry personally lectured on the principle, policy and overall planning of the construction of the forest belt. Experts were engaged to lecture on forestry science and technology in seed selection, sapling cultivation, afforestation and forest belt passes. Since returning to their original posts after receiving this training, the more than 400 bureau chiefs have organized and trained their subordinate forestry cadres and thus insured the smooth progress of the construction of the "great wall of greenery." In less than 2 years, the provinces and prefectures have overfulfilled their plans for cultivating 3 million mu of saplings and have built over 10 million mu of forest belts as protection against wind and soil erosion.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION DISCUSSES CADRE TRAINING

OW300600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0241 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Shenyang, 29 May--The State Agricultural Commission recently called a national conference in Shenyang Agricultural College to exchange experiences on training cadres of the agricultural front. The conference stressed that the leading agricultural departments at various levels must consider cadre training as an important task of agricultural modernization, conscientiously formulate short- and long-range training plans in close connection with actual conditions, work hard to strengthen the building of cadre training bases and adopt all probable means to speed up cadre training in order to push forward the in-depth development of agricultural modernization.

The conference held that cadre training has been developing very fast in the past year and more among all departments on the agricultural front. A new situation has appeared in which the central government, the provinces, prefectures and counties have all sponsored training classes for cadres. The country not only has trained hundreds of thousands of cadres and agricultural scientific and technical personnel, but also has accumulated very good experience for large-scale cadre training work in the future.

1. Attention given by leaders at all levels is an important guarantee for doing a good job in cadre training. Over the past year and more, those units that have done well in training cadres have regarded and understood the training task as a fundamental plan for realizing the four modernizations and included this task on the main agenda. Furthermore, principal leaders have personally handled this task. At the same time, specific problems arising from training have also been earnestly solved by means of establishing special organs, mapping out training plans and making greater investment of funds, equipment and personnel.

2. An effective measure to speed up cadre training is to rely on colleges and middle schools, enterprises and other units to fully utilize the existing conditions and adopt different forms in running schools. By relying on colleges and middle schools in training, we can make full use of their teachers, teaching materials and equipment to speed up cadre training. As long as we make overall arrangements and provide necessary support in terms of personnel, funds and other material needs, the regular task of these colleges and schools under the school educational plan will not be affected and better results can be achieved with less effort. According to incomplete statistics, 36 colleges and middle schools have taken up the task of training cadres for various ministries and bureaus on the agricultural front since last year and have achieved relatively good results.

Practice shows that it is also a feasible and effective way for some units to carry out training by relying on affiliated enterprises and other business units. In addition, some provinces and prefectures have also scored gratifying results in establishing their own cadre schools and cadre training bases.

3. To properly solve practical problems concerning teachers and teaching materials during training is an important condition for consolidating and developing cadre training work. In order to do a good job in cadre training, it is essential to have a stable contingent of fairly high-level teachers and school administrative personnel, prepare good teaching and other reference materials, and at the same time adopt different measures to properly organize teaching work in accordance with the different characteristics and needs of each person. Through overall planning, organic coordination and scientific arrangement we can improve the quality of training in a comprehensive way and achieve concrete results.

These experiences and measures have created favorable conditions for further speeding up our cadre training. The conference called on the various departments and localities to earnestly study and formulate short- and long-range training plans on the basis of summing up the experiences exchanged, to strengthen the building of training bases, to enhance training quality and to strive to train all existing leading cadres at various levels of the agricultural front within 3-5 years in order to meet the needs of agricultural modernization.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ECONOMIC RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION

HK281017 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 80 p 3

[Article by Zhan Wu: "Strive To Improve the Economic Results of Agricultural Modernization"]

[Text] In order to realize the modernization of our socialist agriculture in a steady manner, we must rely on giving fully play to the superiority of the socialist system and the enthusiasm and creativity of 800 million peasants and workers. We must also achieve satisfactory economic results, higher output, increased income and an improved life for the peasants. Experience shows that the peasants will really support agricultural modernization only with satisfactory economic results from agricultural modernization, higher labor productivity, increased output and a higher income, and a really improved living standard and actual material benefits accruing to them. For many years, agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, plastic sheets and so forth have been supplied in larger quantities and used more often. Communes and brigades have achieved satisfactory economic results with an increased output and a higher income. But their number is small. There are more of those communes and brigades with no obvious economic results obtained. A fairly large number of these communes have increased their production but not their income and even ended up with an increased output but a reduced income, or a reduction in both production and income. Compared with 1965, the year 1977 saw an increase of 830 percent in national farm machinery capacity and an increase of 260 percent in the volume of chemical fertilizers supplied. However, there was an increase of only 80 percent in total agricultural production, while various expenses had gone up 130 percent.

Poor economic results point to the irrationality of the current economic structure and economic management system and the low level of economic management. The causes of poor economic results, both internal and external, are relatively complicated. Some are to be blamed on the state and the relevant departments and some on agricultural producer co-operatives and teams and the enterprises themselves. In my opinion, the relevant departments of the state should take concrete steps to seriously carry out the policy of treating agriculture as the foundation and pave the way for agricultural modernization, removing every obstacle in the way.

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To improve the economic results of agricultural production, we must pay proper attention to the following several problems:

Only By Paying Attention to Economic Results Can We Accelerate Agricultural Development

To realize agricultural modernization, we must improve economic results. This is a very important problem. Without economic results or with poor economic results in production, we cannot accelerate agricultural development. In a certain sense, agricultural modernization means greatly improved economic results on the basis of the rational utilization of existing manpower and material and financial resources. Increased investment is not the only way to accelerate agricultural development. At present, our country is very poor, its financial resources limited and its collective economic foundation very weak. We cannot immediately and quickly increase our investment in agriculture. In this context, can our agriculture develop at a pace quicker than at present? This is entirely possible. The key lies in improving economic results and accelerating agricultural development through improved economic results. For instance, as far as irrigation facilities are concerned, the area unable to benefit from existing large irrigation projects and pump-operated wells represents one-quarter of the existing irrigated area of the whole country, due to failures to link up projects properly and poor management. In most of the irrigation areas, the water utilization ratio is less than 50 percent. The utilization rate of farm machinery is also very low, with the current rate standing at only around 70 percent. Farm machinery totalling several tens of millions of horsepower and several hundred thousand tractors have been left in bad repair and not put to the fullest use. Chemical fertilizers and insecticides have not been scientifically used. An imbalance exists between chemical and organic fertilizers used, and between nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contained in the chemical fertilizer. This has also resulted in a great waste. Therefore, as long as we pay attention to economic results, even with very little or no additional money invested, we can further accelerate agricultural development.

Paying Attention to Economic Results Allows the Realization of the Aim of Socialist Production

The aim of socialist production is not production itself but the fulfillment of people's needs and the continuous improvement of people's material and cultural life. At present, our peasants still live in great poverty. In the process of agricultural modernization, we must show great concern for their improved living standards and their material interests. This is the starting and end points of an agricultural economy and a major issue concerning agricultural modernization. To improve the peasants' life, we must of course rely on increased production. But this does not mean that development of production in any form can bring about an improvement in the people's life. If we do not reckon with cost factors or economic results in production, we will of course end up with increased production but no increased income. Any talk about improving the peasants' life would become nonsense. We are adherents of Marxist historical materialism. We admit that all social activities by people are motivated by economic interests. If the peasants get no increase in income and no improvement in life when mechanization and modernization is realized, they will of course not want this kind of modernization. Then how can we direct the enthusiasm of 800 million peasants toward the great cause of realizing agricultural modernization?

Economic Results are the Main Criteria for Assessing Agricultural Production

Production brought many problems for many years, due to our unscientific criteria for assessing agricultural production and our inattention to economic results. [paragraph continues]

For instance, a good or bad production record was determined by whether grain had "met the target in the national program for agricultural development," "surpassed the Huang He" or "surpassed the Chang Jiang." Good or bad performance in farmland capital construction was determined by how much labor had been used and how many cubic meters of earthwork or stonework had been completed. In forestry, timber output was pursued as the sole object without regard to the rate of growth, causing a serious imbalance between tree planting and felling. In animal husbandry, attention was paid only to the number of animals kept and the increase in their total number and not to the actual number of animals that could be sold on the market or consumed. In fishery, attention was paid only to how many tons of fish were caught and not to fish breeding. Of the fish caught, no distinction was made between good and bad and between fresh and aged. In a word, the criteria for assessing agriculture in the past were: Stressing grain and neglecting forestry, stockraising and fishery; stressing quantity and neglecting quality and economic results, and so on. These things have chiefly accounted for such unhealthy trends as agricultural production being confined to one single field, paying no attention to results and neglecting labor productivity. Therefore, we must make reforms. The aim of a socialist economy should be to achieve maximum production results with a minimum consumption of labor. This is the main principle guiding our assessment of agricultural production. We should take per capita output, the amount of work each contributes, per capita income and what is distributed to each person as the main guidelines for assessing agricultural production. In addition, we should gradually use costs, the time of labor spent, the results achieved in using fixed assets, the percentage of profit from production and so forth to reflect the targets for economic results.

An important problem in improving economic results is cadre treatment. The personal economic interests of commune and brigade cadres and enterprise management personnel must be directly related to good or bad production records, or good or poor economic results. The pay system and the system of rewards and penalties for them must be properly reformed.

Paying Attention to Economic Results is Also a Scientific Means To Improve Agricultural Management

In the process of agricultural management, what should we base ourselves upon in determining where a limited amount of money should be invested, the production sector to be given priority in development, what technical measures to be taken and the production guidelines to be followed? Economic results provide the only basis of judgment. Ours is a vast country. Various areas and units have their own favorable or unfavorable factors. In developing production, we must take the fullest advantage of our own favorable factors. In making an investment, we should be guided by the principle of achieving the maximum results with the minimum consumption of labor. We should direct our money toward those areas or departments promising the greatest returns and not allocate it on an equal basis. Due to interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," many irrational phenomena existed for a long time in arranging agricultural production. In areas good for the growth of soybeans, peanuts, cotton, sugarcane and beets, restrictions were put on production of such crops. In areas unfit for their growth, they were imposed as necessary crops in which self-sufficiency had to be achieved. Such foolish acts with economic results thrown to the winds caused great damage to our agriculture. In managing agricultural enterprises, we should put forward various programs concerning guidelines for development, measures to increase production and crop-growing plans. As far as economic results are concerned, the best of these programs should be adopted. In a word, so long as economic results guide our methods in improving economic management and appropriate measures are taken with regard to the system and policy, agricultural production can be developed relatively quickly, even with the same manpower and material and financial resources available.

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES LIU SHAOQI PARTY BUILDING PRINCIPLES

HK240235 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 80 pp 2, 4

[Article by An Ziwen: "Build Up Our Party Successfully--in Memory of Comrade Liu Shaoqi"]

[Text] Comrade Liu Shaoqi was one of those leaders of our party who enjoyed the greatest love and esteem of the masses. He devoted all his life to 50 years of indomitable struggles for building our Marxist-Leninist party, upholding the party's correct line, consolidating and developing the ranks of the party, establishing the principles of party life, drawing closer the links between the party and the masses and realizing party ideals. His contributions in theory and practice to party building will be recorded forever in the history of our party.

From the founding of the party to the outbreak of the war against Japanese aggression, Comrade Shaoqi had for a long time engaged in developing mass movements, especially the workers movement, in urban and white areas. The workers movement constituted a foundation for the building of our party. For more than 10 years, he traveled over long distances and his footprints were found in many cities, townships, mining areas and factories in central, east, south, northeast and north China. How to conduct the enlightenment education among the workers masses? How to build the party on the basis of workers movement? How to train cadres and develop party organizations amid struggles? How to preserve the party's strength in time of sudden changes? How to carry out rectification and restoration after the party organizations were sabotaged? All of these problems were constantly on Comrade Liu Shaoqi's mind. To solve these significant, yet complicated problems, the most important thing lay in formulating and upholding the party's correct line in the work in the white areas. Comrade Shaoqi paid great attention to observing actual situations and summing up practical experiences. While conducting penetrating discussions on the experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he devoted himself to investigating and studying China's reality through personal experience. He advocated that it was essential to combine principles with flexibility in a truth-seeking way. Seeking truth from facts was the point of departure based on which he analyzed the situation, put forward tasks and slogans, formulated plans and strategy for struggles and established the forms of organization and struggle. He always tried to be thorough in considering all aspects of a problem, striving to properly coordinate political struggle with economic struggle, legal struggle with illegal struggle, open work with secret work and the work in the white areas with that in the entire revolutionary base. He stressed that it was necessary both to seriously analyze the international situation and the situation in China, and to pay attention to specifically analyzing the situation of one district, one factory and one school. He set himself as an example and persistently used correct principles to solve problems regarding internal relations in party organizations and the relations between the party and the masses. He demanded that party cadres must never detach themselves from the masses inside and outside the party. When his correct views were suppressed, he always upheld the overall interests of the party and, following the party's organizational principle, solemnly put forward his own views on the one hand while resolutely implementing the party's decisions on the other. Moreover, when he encountered setbacks, he would adopt positive measures and do his best to rescue the party's cause to reduce the losses suffered by the party. Comrade Shaoqi wrote "A Letter to the Central Authorities on the Past Work in the White Areas" in March 1937. He comprehensively explored the party's line and strategy in the work in the white areas and penetratingly summed up his rich experiences in carrying out struggles against the enemy and party building under the conditions in the white areas. It was our party's most important document on the work in the white areas. As we all know, Comrade Mao Zedong in his "Introducing 'The Communist'" put forward a great task of building a party with complete ideological, political and organizational consolidation. Comrade Shaoqi's view on party building in the white areas in fact manifested Comrade Mao Zedong's party building thought in a model way.

During the initial period of the war against Japanese aggression and in accordance with the decision of the central authorities, Comrade Shaoqi led the guerrilla war behind the enemy lines in Henan, Anhui and Jiangsu areas and opened up new revolutionary bases. Nevertheless, he was not good at developing armed struggles. In this aspect, he paid particular attention to relying on the comrade military commanders, respecting and uniting everybody and bringing into play the people's enthusiasm and creativity. Comrade Shaoqi's outstanding talent lay in developing ideological, political and organizational leadership. He firmly grasped the central link of ideological education and exerted very great efforts in running party schools and training courses, and in training cadres. He personally gave lectures on materialism, dialectics, the current situation, tasks, the party line, policies and strategy, party building, the ideological and organizational self-cultivation of a communist and the party's work style. When he talked about theory, he meant making use of Marxist-Leninist theory to solve practical problems confronted by the party. When he talked about practice, he meant giving answers on principles to questions raised by the masses inside and outside the party. Comrade Shaoqi did not spend a long time with the new Fourth Army. However, under the leadership of Comrade Shaoqi and Comrade Chen Yi, a large number of cadres in the New Fourth Army and its base quickly enhanced their standards and matured. They later became the backbone for all of east China. Among the works published by Comrade Shaoqi during the period, two were particularly famous--"How To Be A Good Communist" and "On Inner-Party Struggle." In his two talks, Comrade Shaoqi creatively enriched and developed the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on the party, making a unique contribution to the building of our party.

The strategic change from land reform to the national united front against Japanese aggression enabled our party to achieve a very great development within a very short time. Many revolutionaries who were enthusiastic but not mature enough joined the ranks of our party, which was a good thing. Nevertheless, it brought along new problems. One serious problem was that many party members only knew about fighting against Japanese aggression and nothing about how to become a communist. They knew nothing about the conditions and qualities a proletarian vanguard fighter should have nor how they should carry out self-cultivation on party spirit. If the problem was not solved, the quality of the party would be lowered and there would be the danger that the leadership role of the party would be lost. In general, no readymade answers could be found in the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism to this significant problem. To specifically solve this problem of the Chinese party, it is necessary to make specific answers aiming at the Chinese party's internal ideological and organizational situations. In particular, it is necessary to rely on the endeavors of the Chinese communists themselves. In October 1938 and May 1939, Comrades Mao Zedong and Chen Yu published respectively "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War" and "How To Be A Communist," giving the first brief answers of principles to this significant problem. In July 1939 when Comrade Shaoqi returned from Henan to Yanan to report his work to the central authorities, he published his talk on "How To Be A Good Communist" at the invitation of the Academy of Marxism-Leninism and expounded and demonstrated the issue in great detail. It was a masterpiece by Comrade Shaoqi.

In his work, Comrade Shaoqi comprehensively and profoundly expounded the party spirit which a communist should have. He noted that a communist should be a politically conscious representative of the class interests and consciousness of the proletariat. He noted that a communist should be faithful to and cherish all comrades, revolutionaries and working people, help them unconditionally and treat them as equals. On the other hand, he should carry out resolute struggles against all pests harmful to humanity. Party spirit enables a communist never to be afraid of the truth. He should courageously uphold the truth, tell the truth to others and fight for it. Even if he is going to suffer blows and be temporarily isolated, he should never drift with the current. Party spirit enables a communist to uphold seeking truth from facts and testing all theories and rights and wrongs through revolutionary practice. A communist should make his work able to stand inspections. He should never fear other people's inspections and criticisms and should be able to bravely and sincerely criticize other people. [paragraph continues]

He pointed out that there was no point for a communist to demand that others flatter him for personal objectives, and no point for him to act servile to other people for personal issues. However, a communist should endure humiliation to carry out an important mission, make nothing of hardships, and shoulder the most difficult and significant tasks for the sake of certain significant objectives of the party and the revolution. He said that to those politically conscious proletarian revolutionaries, it would be most worthless and disadvantageous to make any sacrifice for the interests of any single individual or a small number of people. On the other hand, it would be most worthwhile and advantageous to make sacrifices for the party, the class, national liberation, the liberation of humanity, the development of society and the greatest interests of the largest number of people. Since we frequently talk about party spirit, what exactly is it? Comrade Shaoqi replied: The interests of the party are supreme. This is the highest principle for the ideology and actions of our party members. The ability to sacrifice one's personal interests without any hesitation and even one's own life for the cause of the party and the proletariat, national liberation and the liberation of humanity is a manifestation of "party spirit" or "sense of responsibility to the party" and "sense of organization." It is in fact the highest manifestation of the purity of proletarian consciousness. These plain and yet profound words have exhibited the broad vision and lofty sentiment of a great Marxist-Leninist. They in fact objectively constitute a portrayal of Comrade Shaoqi himself. Some 40 years have passed. Today, when we restudy Comrade Shaoqi's great teachings on majestic justice, we still derive profound education and inexhaustible spiritual strength.

"How To Be a Good Communist" has two chapters which specially discuss different erroneous ideological attitudes within the party, including the problems of impure motives in joining the party, individualism, individual heroism, narrowmindedness of small producers in haggling over trifles and neglecting cardinal principles, consciousness of the exploiting class in demanding personal privileges, dealing blows at others in order to build up oneself and even engaging in intrigues and conspiracies, creating and intensifying conflicts inside the party and treating one's comrades with the attitude and means used in treating the enemy, characteristics of old merchants in seizing every chance to gain advantage by trickery, trimming one's sails, being neither fish nor fowl and making double-dealings and so on. All those erroneous ideas and attitudes of every description were by no means rare inside the party, and none escaped the serious and sharp eyes of Comrade Shaoqi. Comrade Shaoqi actually analyzed one by one those erroneous things which were different in quality and degree and pointed out their social and class origin and their harm to the party. Comrade Shaoqi's analysis was a monster-revealing mirror which called on all comrades to maintain high vigilance against those individual evil people who persistently maintained their mistakes, disregarded the interests of the party and did not even have any scruples about sabotaging the party. It was a sincere bit of advice to a very small number of those comrades, whose mistakes had become rather serious and who were not determined to make corrections, to wake up and escape disaster at the last moment. Moreover, it enabled all those comrades who made some general mistakes but cherished the cause of the party and were willing to become communists worthy of their names to greatly enhance their consciousness and confidence in carrying out self cultivation in party spirit. The old society was indeed complicated and it was impossible to get out of the filthy sludge without getting stained. However, people should consciously accept the party's education and face the tests of struggles, solemnly carry out self-cultivation in party spirit through practice and thereby continuously correct and come out from their one ideology and attitudes all those things which are at odds with the position, views and methods of Marxism-Leninism, strengthen their own proletarian communist consciousness and qualities and make themselves the faithful and pure vanguard fighters of the proletariat. It is in fact completely possible to achieve this.

It must be pointed out here that as early as some 40 years ago, Comrade Shaoqi put forward a very profound idea, saying: "Our party members must not only steel themselves and step up their own self-cultivation amid arduous, difficult and even unsuccessful revolutionary practice, but must also steel themselves and step up their own self-cultivation amid smooth, successful and victorious revolutionary practice. Some party members are too obsessed with the encouragement of success and victory. They have become muddleheaded in the victories gained and thereby become wanton, arrogant and bureaucratic. They even vacillate, become corrupt and degenerate and lose their original revolutionary spirit. These are actually quite common individual cases among our Communist Party members. The existence of such phenomena should arouse our party members' serious vigilance." Nevertheless, it is a pity that the history in the past 30 years during which our party has been in power has demonstrated that Comrade Shaoqi's talks have not been fully understood by all comrades. This point alone is sufficient to demonstrate the great current significance of again publishing today "How To Be a Good Communist."

Since the beginning of 1939, this work by Comrade Shaoqi was in extensive circulation in the form of different editions and transcripts in all democratic bases against Japanese aggression, areas under KMT rule and areas under enemy occupation. In 1942, the CCP Central Committee decided to print and distribute this work to all members of the party as one of the prescribed documents for the rectification movement. It has for many years been a good teacher and helpful friend of all Communist Party members, allowing groups of new party members to receive their enlightenment education in revolution and solemnly vow their determination to devote themselves to revolution. While restudying this work, many veteran party members have repeatedly reviewed the road they have passed and set even stricter demands on themselves. Even when "How To Be a Good Communist" was a "banned book," large numbers of Communist Party members still derived strength from this work of Comrade Shaoqi, striving to make their own ideology and actions conform to the standard of a model Communist Party member. "How To Be a Good Communist" is in fact a textbook which guides people toward revolution and trains qualified and mature communists. It takes a true revolutionary to understand the value of this work by Comrade Shaoqi.

The other famous talk by Comrade Shaoqi, "On Inner-Party Struggle," was published by the party school of the Central China Bureau in July 1941. At the decision of the central authorities, it was later also printed and distributed to all members of the party as a prescribed document for the rectification movement. It played a significant role in correcting our party's work style.

We all know, from the latter stage of the great revolution in China to the period of land reform, our party was ruled many times by erroneous leaders, of which Wang Ming's lasted the longest and caused the greatest harm. In January 1935, the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee held an enlarged conference in Zunyi and established the leadership position of the correct line represented by Comrade Mao Zedong in the whole party. The Zunyi conference marked the end of the rule by Wang Ming's line. However, the complete eradication of Wang Ming's line was mainly attained in the party's rectification movement. When the Zunyi conference was convened, we were on the Long March, and the problems which urgently required solutions were those of the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and in the military sphere. The problem regarding the political line began to find solution at the Wayaobao conference in December 1935. The problem regarding the ideological line began to find solution in 1937 with the publication of "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" by Comrade Mao Zedong as the starting point. The problem regarding the organizational line began to find solution with Comrade Mao Zedong's report to the sixth plenary session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee as the starting point. Comrade Shaoqi's "On Inner-Party Struggle" and Comrade Chen Yun's "Policy on Cadres" were also significant documents on party building.

One of the basic features of Wang Ming's line was launching ruthless struggles against and dealing relentless blows at comrades inside the party. Wang Ming had never done any practical work in the Chinese party. He had neither truth, the masses, experience nor prestige. He had only two commodities in his hands--dogma, which he used to scare other people, and a stick, which he used to establish his patriarchal system in which he alone had a say. Those who yielded to him would prosper and those who resisted would perish. He forced the whole party to implement his dogma and was extremely conceited. He proclaimed himself a "100-percent Bolshevik" and assumed the airs of "China's Lenin and Stalin." Whoever disagreed with his views was following the incorrect line and he would strike them dead in one blow. As a result, the party was lifeless. He also had some "hatchet men" and "struggle experts" inside the party, the best known of whom was that "theoretical authority" who specialized in and was particularly good at destroying the party's effective strength. Because of his bad influence, there were still many people who regarded Wang Ming's ways of doing things as a correct principle for carrying out struggles within the party even after the collapse of Wang Ming's line. They erroneously thought that whoever wanted to uphold revolutionary spirit and principles had to follow Wang Ming's ways of doing things.

Comrade Shaoqi resolutely opposed Wang Ming's ways of doing things and stated his views to the central authorities. In his article "On Inner-Party Struggle," Comrade Shaoqi systematically summed up our historical experiences in carrying out struggles inside the party and put forward the correct principles and methods for carrying out struggles within the party.

Aiming at the pernicious influence of Wang Ming's line, Comrade Shaoqi criticized at length the tendencies toward rigidity and excesses in carrying out struggles within the party. He pointed out that in carrying out struggles within the party, we should aim at insuring the proletarian nature of the party and that the actions of the party should always follow the line representing the greatest interests of the proletariat. We should never allow the struggles within the party to be used as a means to achieve some mean individual objectives. He pointed out that the struggles within the party were most serious matters and that they had to be carried out in an attitude of being highly responsible to the party and revolution. Comrade Shaoqi resolutely opposed the kind of arbitrary ways of carrying out struggles within the party in not talking about reasons and not allowing other people the right to defense. He incisively put forward that Communist Party members were supporters of truth. They were people who understood reasons and would properly state them with other people! It was necessary to talk about reasons for everything inside the party. It was necessary to state the reasons clearly for everything and there had to be reasons to justify everything! It was no good not to talk about reasons or about the wrong reasons. It was even worse to engage in empty talk! Our party was a combat organization with ironclad discipline. Hence, we must uphold the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority in our actions. However, the truth was sometimes in the hands of the minority. Therefore, the majority should also respect the minority, allowing it to defend itself and to maintain its views. He pointed out that not allowing the right to defense in struggles within the party was not a means which our party ought to adopt, because such means could not train our Communist Party members in the indomitable spirit of upholding the truth. Comrade Shaoqi advocated that it was necessary to draw a strict line between the struggles against the enemy and the educational struggles against those comrades who had made mistakes. He pointed out that it was absolutely forbidden to treat our comrades with the methods we treated the enemy. He resolutely opposed the kind of so-called "struggle meetings" which aimed at attacking party members rather than educating them and resolutely opposed the application of the tricks of surveillance, arrests, imprisonment and adjudication inside the party. Comrade Shaoqi pointed out that the incorrectness of the view and practice that it was better and more "revolutionary" the more the people acted fiercely, sharply and savagely, put in a stern expression and showed their long and sharp teeth. Comrade Shaoqi vehemently condemned those irrational struggle experts who were impervious to reason, noting that they were by no means so-called "100-percent Bolsheviks" and that they were merely carrying out speculations in the party by adopting the terms and forms of the Bolsheviks! [paragraph continues]

People in the past often liked to describe an immortal work as "making a clanging sound when cast to the ground." Comrade Shaoqi's "On Inner-Party Struggle" was indeed an article with great persuasive power and educational function which "made a clanging sound when cast to the ground."

The sort of ruthless struggles and relentless attacks developed by Wang Ming were very much against the will of the people. At that time, as a punishment for such sort of things, liberal and compromising tendencies once again developed inside the party. At the same time, because of the fact that there was a large number of people in the party who were small producers, there were frequent unprincipled disputes. While criticizing the tendencies of rigidity and excesses in carrying out struggles within the party, Comrade Shaoqi also launched an all-round criticism against liberal and compromising tendencies and the tendency of unprincipled struggles. He pointed out that strict self-criticism constituted a strong point of our party. It was a reason for the very rapid progress of our party and a force for stimulating our party's progress. If our party did not frequently carry out struggles against different kinds of unhealthy tendencies, frequently eliminate all kinds of nonproletarian ideas and consciousness inside the party and overcome "leftist" and rightist opportunism, then these erroneous things would influence and control our party. They would damage our party and continue to corrupt it. The idea to attempt to avoid struggles within the party was entirely wrong. He profoundly put forward that while opposing "leftist" and rightist tendencies, if we only carried out struggles against one side and neglected vigilance and struggles against the other, then the enemy would be able to and would surely attack our party from the side where we were negligent. As a result, the party would not be able to maintain its purity and independence and would not be consolidated. Comrade Shaoqi resolutely opposed the vulgarization of the principled struggles within the party and engaging in unprincipled disputes. He pointed out that struggles within the party were ones of principles. They were struggles in support of this or that principle, for the establishment of this or that objective of struggle and for the selection of these or those ways of struggle for the achievement of an established objective. However, as for the daily administrative issues and issues of a purely practical nature, so long as they did not involve a divergence in principles, people should make all possible compromises instead of carrying out uncompromising struggles. He pointed out that to maintain party unity and unification, people should sometimes make temporary compromises regarding some not very significant and not very urgent issues or principles and put their emphasis on those currently urgent issues which were a matter of significant concern. Comrade Shaoqi pointed out that our criticisms regarding party organizations, comrades and work had to be appropriate and within proper limits. As they were criticisms and self-criticisms made by communists, they should have the measure of communists. Both "going too far" and "not going far enough" were undesirable. He pointed out that only by taking the correct stand oneself was it possible to correct others' incorrect principles. Only when one was literally honest and upright was it possible to correct others' unhealthy tendencies. Comrade Shaoqi emphasized that our self-criticisms and struggles within the party were carried out not to weaken the party's organization and unity or its discipline and prestige or impede the carrying out of the party work, but to strengthen the party's organization and unity, enhance its discipline and prestige and stimulate the carrying out of party work.

"On Inner-Party Struggle" once suffered the same fate as "How To Be a Good Communist." However, through the slander of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their clique, "On Inner-Party Struggle" has also given out even more dazzling brilliance in the same manner as "How To Be a Good Communist." The 10-year long great sabotage from the beginning of 1966 was actually developed in the form of a so-called "line struggle." All people have now learned about how great a calamity our party experienced when the number of principles put forward by Comrade Shaoqi were trampled. Painful lessons have enhanced the political consciousness of our whole party. From now on, such tragedies of shattering the strength of the party in the name of struggles within the party must never be allowed. When restudying this talk by Comrade Shaoqi, all sorts of feelings well up in our hearts today. [paragraph continues]

What we can greatly rejoice over together is that the basic principles which Comrade Shaoqi put forward in his work have been manifested in "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" adopted by the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and affirmed as party laws and discipline.

In 1943, Comrade Shaoqi returned to Yanan from East China. Then, in accordance with the decision of the central authorities, Comrade Shaoqi assisted Comrade Mao Zedong in taking charge of the work of the CCP Central Committee. While shouldering a very heavy leadership responsibility, he continued to show great concern for party building.

"On the Party" was a report on amending the party constitution by Comrade Shaoqi on behalf of the central authorities at the seventh national party congress. It was the first comprehensive summation report by our party on party building since its establishment in 1921.

On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Shaoqi affirmed in the report about taking Mao Zedong Thought--the unification of the theories of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of China's revolution--as the guiding principle of all our party's work. On behalf of the central authorities, Comrade Shaoqi called on the whole party: We must neither generally oppose nor accept all historical heritages of China and other foreign countries. We must however base ourselves on Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, critically accept their good and suitable things and oppose their wrong and unsuitable things. Comrade Shaoqi pointed out: Mao Zedong Thought is a theory and policy for liberating the Chinese nation and the people of China, created by taking the stand of the interests of the proletariat and hence of all the people, applying the scientific methods of Marxism-Leninism and summarizing the experiences of China's historical, social and revolutionary struggles. After Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their clique distorted Mao Zedong Thought beyond recognition, restudying Comrade Shaoqi's exposition of Mao Zedong Thought which was approved by the seventh party congress is obviously very beneficial to us for completely and accurately mastering the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought.

In "On the Party," Comrade Shaoqi expounded and proved many significant theoretical issues including the nature of our party, the features of China's revolution and the seriousness and flexibility of the party. He also put forward a number of policy regulations and specific systems regarding party building. These, and especially his exposition on the party's mass line, the party's democratic centralism and the issue regarding party cadres, are still of great current significance today.

Comrade Shaoqi pointed out: The masses must have their own strong vanguard force, and the people's vanguard force must be closely linked with the largest number of the masses. Only when the two conditions are present is it possible for the liberation of the masses. He emphasized: All our party's organization and work must represent the interests of the masses and treat and lead them with correct methods. He said: If the vanguard force is detached from the masses, it will not be the people's vanguard force and will not be able to realize the liberation of the masses. Moreover, there may be the danger that will be directly eradicated by the enemy. On behalf of the central authorities, Comrade Shaoqi called on all comrades of the party to firmly establish a view toward doing everything for the people, being responsible to the people for everything, believing in the masses' self-liberation and learning from the masses. He pointed out: We must give consideration to the overall situation and the majority and reject closed-doorism and factionalism. We must establish close links with the masses and reject bureaucratism and warlordism.

Comrade Shaoqi pointed out that the party's democratic centralism is actually the mass line manifested inside the party. Our party is not a simple gross summation of the total number of party members. As a matter of fact it is a unified organic body formed by all party members in accordance with a definite principle, an integrated body of leaders and those being led in the party and a unified body combined together by the party organizations at all levels and party members in accordance with a definite principle. The principle is the party's democratic centralism. After having expounded the fundamental conditions of the party's democratic centralism, Comrade Shaoqi solemnly pointed out: The antidemocratic tendency of personal dictatorship inside the party is in fact a manifestation of the ideas of the privileged class in society inside the party. This does not have the slightest similarity with our party's centralism. Moreover, just as Comrade Mao Zedong said, extreme liberal thinking originated from the "liberal aversion to discipline of the petty bourgeoisie." This also does not have the slightest similarity with our party's democratic system. To correctly implement democratic centralism, the whole party must be highly vigilant and strictly guard against the occurrence of these two tendencies.

Comrade Shaoqi attached very great importance to the issue of party cadres, saying: Any slightly more serious mistakes on the issue of cadres are sufficient to impair the cause of the Chinese people. At the same time, Comrade Shaoqi emphasized: In attaching importance to cadres, we have proceeded from the view of attaching importance to the masses. We are by no means attaching importance to cadres for their own sake. He noted very specifically: Those cadres who can best serve the masses are our best cadres. It is not worthwhile to attach importance to those cadres who are detached from the masses and who do evil things instead of good things for the masses. We must strictly educate them and make them change. Comrade Shaoqi pointed out: Whether the cadres' mass view and mass line is good or bad and whether their link with the masses is close should constitute our most significant criteria for appraising cadres.

The party's mass line was a fundamental thought put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Shaoqi embodied this fundamental thought in party building and used it to study and solve various significant problems in party building. In so doing, he had raised our theory in party building to an unprecedented high level. After the "seventh party congress," all our comrades in the party worked hard to implement this fundamental thought in their practice of party building, providing the most significant organizational guarantee to our party for winning the final victory throughout the country.

Our party held its eighth national congress in September 1956 and adopted the new party constitution. In his "Report on the Amendment of the Party Constitution," Comrade Deng Xiaoping systematically summed up the new experiences of our party in party building after the "seventh party congress," especially after the liberation of the whole country. Along with the change in the party's situation, there were many changes in the specific contents of the party constitution adopted at the "eighth party congress" when compared with the one adopted at the "seventh party congress." Among these were some significant developments in principles. However, as was pointed out by Comrade Xiaoping, there was no fundamental difference in principle between the two. It was thus demonstrated that the fundamental principles expounded by Comrade Shaoqi in "On the Party," could stand the test of history.

Since 1949, our party has become the ruling party. To strengthen the building of the ruling party, Comrade Shaoqi continuously studied new situations, summed up new experiences and solved new problems. According to my personal understanding, Comrade Shaoqi concentrated his attention of building the ruling party on the following focal points: It is necessary to have a correct line and a good party constitution and at the same time seriously put it into practice. He frequently reminded us: The party must take charge of party affairs and must not neglect party affairs. In the daily routines of party building, what Comrade Shaoqi was concerned about were mainly the following issues of principle:

1. The ruling party must accept the supervision of the masses. Just before the liberation of the whole country, Comrade Shaoqi proposed to the central authorities that with the progress of the war of liberation, it was necessary to open up the party organizations to the masses. Comrade Shaoqi insisted that it was also necessary to open up to the masses those party members who had made serious mistakes. An ugly woman somehow cannot hide herself forever from her father- and mother-in-law. Only under the supervision and with the assistance of the masses is it possible to allow them to correct their mistakes in a relatively faster and better way. The ruling party must carry out its building under the masses' supervision. It was a principle put forward by Comrade Shaoqi.

2. The ruling party must set even greater and stricter demands on its members. In the past, being a party member ran the risk of being beheaded. So in a sense, the enemy was assisting us in "taking care" of our party members. Today, however, we must rely on the masses and our own party in managing our party members. Our party's cause was continued to develop and the masses' level of political awareness has also been enhanced continuously. So the standards of Communist Party members must also be raised continuously in a corresponding way. Through general and serious ideological education, through serious criticisms and self-criticisms and through necessary and prudent organizational rectification, we must continuously struggle to raise the standards of Communist Party members. It was another significant principle put forward by Comrade Shaoqi at the party's first national conference on organizational work in 1951.

3. The ruling party must do a good job in managing its cadres. Comrade Shaoqi often said: To do a good job in managing our party members, we must first do a good job in managing our cadres. We should set even stricter demands on party cadres than on party members. He often said: Our party's cadres should be ready to accept high or low positions and be ready to be an "official" or one of the common people. They should be able to release themselves from production and from their origins as workers and peasants and also be able to return to among the workers and peasants and participate in production as required by the party.

Comrade Shaoqi showed great concern for cadres and opposed abusing organizational measures to punish cadres. However, he also held that those cadres who had bad qualities and refused to correct their mistakes must be strictly handled. He also opposed indulgence. Comrade Shaoqi attached very great importance to inspecting both the political qualities and professional abilities of cadres. After the discussions at the party's second national conference on organizational work in 1953, the central authorities decided to carry out a reform in the party's system of managing its cadres to closely integrate managing cadres with managing professional work. After the eighth party congress decided to shift the work focus to developing productive forces, Comrade Shaoqi proposed at the beginning of 1957 that it was necessary to have a fundamental change in the methods of work regarding cadres. The practice of quickly promoting large numbers of cadres to leadership positions must be changed to enhancing the cadres' abilities and making them professional experts. At the party's conference on organizational work in 1962, Comrade Shaoqi again proposed that it was necessary to pay attention to enhancing the cadres' scientific, technical and cultural levels and to promoting those cadres who have professional knowledge to leadership positions at all levels. He also said: Among those comrades in the organization departments who take charge of the work regarding cadres, there should be people who are well versed in science and technology. How to make the situation of the party's ranks of cadres suit the needs of economic and cultural construction was one of those problems for which Comrade Shaoqi often showed concern.

4. The ruling party must straighten up party discipline and consolidate the party's unity. Since the proletarian political party is the party in power, if any dangers of splits or any violations of policies and discipline occur, they will directly cause great damages to the masses. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Shaoqi insisted conspiracy to split the party and that it was necessary to struggle against all phenomena which jeopardize the interests of the party and the masses. In accordance with the decision of the CCP Central Committee, a Central Discipline Inspection Commission headed by Comrade Zhu De was set up in 1949. This was followed by the establishment of the party's discipline inspection commissions at all local levels. Comrade Shaoqi showed very great concern for the party's discipline inspection work. He often put forward many views of principle and policy regarding the party's discipline inspection work. He also personally handled and took care of many significant cases. In 1954, Comrade Shaoqi was entrusted by Comrade Mao Zedong and presided over the fourth plenary session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee. He directed the drafting of the "Resolution on Strengthening Party Unity" and put it forward to the session for approval. The document played a very significant role in consolidating our party.

5. The ruling party must seriously rather than mechanically implement democratic centralism, on the issue of building the ruling party, Comrade Shaoqi placed upholding the party's democratic centralism in a very significant position. For quite a long time after liberation, there were basically no significant deviations among our party organizations at all levels in the implementation of democratic centralism, and the party's internal life was basically normal. However, after 1958, and especially after 1959, there began some violations of democratic centralism in the party's life. In addition, the tendencies of a patriarchal system and of a system in which one person alone has the say began to develop. To correct this, the CCP Central Committee held a 7,000-man rally in 1962 and emphasized that it was necessary to seriously implement democratic centralism. As we now see it, if we had genuinely accepted the lesson and strictly acted according to democratic centralism, the incident after 1966 could have been avoided. Deviations in the ideological and political lines led to the sabotage of the party's organizational principles, which again rendered us unable to correct our line mistakes in a timely way. The lesson was indeed a painful one.

6. The ruling party must establish normal relations with nonparty organizations, especially state organs. It was a significant problem confronted by our party as a party in power and also a problem which Comrade Shaoqi was often concerned about. After the establishment of the state, the central authorities developed a division of labor. Government work was directed by Comrade Zhou Enlai. Comrade Shaoqi greatly respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and fully supported him. After 1958, many party committees and people's committees jumbled their work together and the phenomena of making no distinctions between the party and government and even of the party replacing the government gradually became serious. Comrade Shaoqi many times criticized this situation in which the party committee undertook all government work. At a meeting in 1962, Comrade Shaoqi acutely pointed out that our party had persistently struggled many years to seize political power. However, after they had established their political power, some comrades knew nothing about how to establish proper work order for government organs. Comrade Shaoqi's criticism was very profound. If the problem were not solved, it would paralyze the state organs. The party would be in a state of confusion and party organizations would be lowered to the level of nonparty organizations. It would surely be harmful to party building.

7. The ruling party must do a good job in improving party work style. Comrade Shaoqi sincerely believed in and earnestly practiced the party's three major work styles put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong. Before and after the communization movement, Comrade Shaoqi was very optimistic about the situation in the countryside just as other comrades were and made estimates too high. However, after obtaining a penetrating understanding of the actual situation, Comrade Shaoqi adopted resolute measures and went all out together with other leading comrades of the central authorities and very quickly restored agricultural production. Comrade Shaoqi often said: There are different kinds of mistakes. Some are unavoidable and we can only learn while working. However, mistakes such as not caring for the masses, not treating the masses correctly and being detached from the masses are absolutely avoidable and should be avoided. [paragraph continues]

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Comrade Shaoqi also often said: It is the greatest mistake if a person realizes that he has made a mistake and yet does not correct it. At some meetings of the central authorities in which I participated or attended as an observer in the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's, I heard Comrade Shaoqi openly make self-criticisms many times. He often flatly told the comrades at which point or points he had made mistakes. He also proposed in a responsible way which measures were to be adopted immediately to correct those mistakes and minimize the party's loss. Once when he directed the drafting of a document, he even put down the mistakes which he had made, asking the whole party "never to have them repeated." Comrade Shaoqi educated the cadres with his serious spirit of self-criticism. It was just like what he noted in "How To Be a Good Communist": "We must practice what we have learned. We proletarian revolutionaries are faithful and pure. We must not cheat ourselves, the people or our predecessors. This is a major feature and also a great merit of us communists." Comrade Shaoqi meant what he said and was open and aboveboard all through his life.

Comrade Shaoqi parted with us forever in 1969. It was an irreparable loss to our party and our people. Our party and our people will remember Comrade Shaoqi forever. The party building principles which he profoundly explained and resolutely upheld was a precious legacy he left for us Chinese communists. In remembering Comrade Shaoqi, we bear the responsibility of upholding and improving party leadership and of doing a good job in building our party. The comrades throughout the party have now urgently mobilized and, in accordance with the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, seriously implemented the "guiding principles for inter-party political life" and made all preparations for the 12th party congress. By carrying out a whole series of tasks, we shall continuously enhance our party's combat ability. Amid this great practice, we must study the spirit of Comrade Shaoqi, study new situations and new problems in a truth-seeking way, be as good as our word and do a good job of what a communist should do. We must build our party into the strong core for leading the people of China in realizing the four modernization and make our party even greater, more glorious and more correct. When we do a good job of this major task, the whole party and people throughout the country will be happy. If Comrade Shaoqi were still alive, he would certainly feel gratified.

GUANGMING RIBAO CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON ICBM

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese on 23 May carries a correction to item entitled "GUANGMING RIBAO Article on Development of ICBM" which was published in the 27 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 10, paragraph one, lines two and three should read: ...second which is 20 times faster than the speed of sound....

BRIEFS

NATURAL SCIENCE REWARDS COMMITTEE--Beijing, 25 May--The State Scientific and Technological Commission recently set up a natural science rewards committee. Establishment of the committee is based on the "regulations on rewards for natural science" promulgated by the State Council in November 1979. Wu Heng was appointed chairman, and Qian Sanqiang and Huang Kinbai were appointed vice chairmen of the committee. Committee members include: Wang Ganchang, Wang Zhijun, Wang Yuanyi, He Dongchang, Bei Shizhang, Li Xun, Shen [name element indistinct], Wang Huzhen, Yan Peilin, Yan Jici, Hua Luogeng, Zhou Peiyuan, Mao Yisheng, Zheng Wanjun, Luo Peilin, Su Buqing, Jin Shanbao, Feng Depai, Zeng Chengkui, Zhang Yuzhe, Zhang Wenyao, Zhang Longxiang, Huang Kun, Tang Aoqing, Cheng Shaojiang, Cheng Yuqi, Liang Zhiquan, Yang Shixian, Zhao Zongyu, Qian Renyuan, and Qian Xuesen. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 25 May 80 OW]

ANHUI HOLDS FIRST COUNTY-LEVEL CONGRESS SINCE 'GANG OF FOUR'

OW291400 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] The Guzhen County CCP Committee held its second party congress from 18 to 22 May. It was the first county-level party congress held in Anhui Province since the smashing of the gang of four.

After repeated deliberations and consultations and in accordance with the rule of "cha a xuan ju [1567 7345 6693 5282]" [the number of candidates should be greater than the number of delegates to be elected], the congress elected by secret ballot the Second Guzhen County CCP Committee. Standing Committee members, secretaries and deputy secretaries of the county CCP committees; representatives to the provincial party congress, and the members of the county discipline inspection commission were also elected.

The representatives highly valued and correctly exercised their democratic rights. Persisting in the principle of electing people according to their merits, the representatives elected to the county's leading body those cadres who persistently implemented the party's political, ideological and organizational lines, who were selfless, strictly abided by the law and observed discipline, who had a fine work style and were devoted to the revolutionary cause, who had a keen sense of political responsibility, and who possessed professional knowledge and ability.

ANHUI HOLDS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR TWO FORMER OFFICIALS

OW291120 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for Comrade (Gao Xintai), former first secretary of the Suixi municipal party committee, and (Wang Zhenmin), former deputy secretary of the Huaibei mining bureau's party committee, was held in Huaibei Municipality on the morning of 24 May. Persecuted by the ultraleftists of Lin Biao and the gang of four, Comrades (Gao Xintai) and (Wang Zhenmin) were beaten to death in September 1969 by (Li Yaohe) and other counter-revolutionary ruffians who resorted to inhuman, fascist tactics. Comrades (Gao Xintai) and (Wang Zhenmin) were only 49 and 56 years old, respectively, when they died.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, and especially since the party Central Committee solved the issue of the Anhui provincial party committee's leadership, a thorough investigation has been made of this big frame-up under the attention and leadership of the provincial party committee. (Li Yaohe) and other counterrevolutionary criminals involved have been punished according to the law. Thus, the grievous wrongs of Comrades (Gao Xintai) and (Wang Zhenmin) have been thoroughly redressed.

More than 800 persons attended the memorial meeting, including Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial party committee; (Li Guangtao), director of the provincial party committee's culture and education department; and (Liu Zhaocheng), deputy director of the provincial party committee's organization department.

Comrade (Zhou Lilong), deputy permanent secretary of the Huaibei municipal party committee, presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade (Zhao Kai), secretary of the Huaibei municipal party committee, delivered the memorial speech. In the memorial speech, Comrade (Zhao Kai) said: Born in Xiao County, Anhui Province, in 1918, Comrade (Gao Xintai) joined the army in October 1938. He was admitted to the party in January 1939. A long-tested veteran revolutionary cadre and fine party member, he was loyal to the party, the people and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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He unswervingly implemented the party's line, principles and policies, both in the war years and in construction during peacetime. Taking a firm and clear-cut stand and being strict with himself, he set an example with his own conduct and worked hard and vigorously. He was open and aboveboard and sought truth from facts. He made important contributions to opening and building the Huaibei mining area.

Comrade (Zhao Kai) said: Born in Zunhua County, Hebei Province in 1911, Comrade (Wang Zhermin) was admitted to the party in 1940. He was transferred from production to other work. He resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies for decades. He took a firm and clear-cut stand, observed discipline and united with comrades. Loyal and devoted, he was conscientious in his work. He was honest and upright in his ways and was honest in performing his official duties. Showing concern for comrades and cadres, he was a fine party member and cadre. He made important contributions to opening and building the Huaibei mining area.

Following the memorial meeting, responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party committees expressed cordial regards to the families of Comrades (Gao Xintai) and (Wang Zhermin). Before the memorial meeting, Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial party committee, called on the families of Comrades (Gao Xintai) and (Wang Zhermin) and expressed his deep sympathy to them.

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SUMMER HARVESTING, PLANTING

OW300113 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial People's Government on 29 May issued an urgent circular calling for conscientiously doing a good job in summer harvesting and planting, according to an ANHUI RIBAO report.

The circular says: With the end of the "grain full" festival and arrival of the "grain in ear" festival, summer harvesting and planting will begin soon. The output of our province's summer harvested crops accounts for approximately a quarter of the total annual grain yield. The harvest of fall ripening crops to a great extent is determined by the acreage and quality of crops planted in summer. For these reasons, doing a good job in summer harvesting and planting is the key to winning a bumper harvest for the whole year. All localities must therefore get mobilized immediately and lose no time in doing this work effectively.

The circular specifies:

1. It is necessary to do a good job in shock harvesting and planting.
2. It is essential to make rational arrangements for farm work. In view of this year's belated wheat ripening period, time for harvesting and planting will be very tight. Leaders at various levels should help the local communes and brigades to make concrete arrangements for harvesting and planting. Preparations for summer harvesting and planting should be done well ahead of schedule, and proper arrangements should be made for the time needed in tending spring planted crops in order to concentrate efforts on harvesting and planting. The principle of distribution according to work must be implemented so as to arouse the masses' enthusiasm in production and enhance labor productivity. Manpower and use of animals should be properly arranged and labor activities well organized, according to the urgency of farm work, so that harvesting and planting can be accomplished in due time.
3. It is imperative to upgrade the quality of harvesting and planting.
4. It is necessary to do a good job in selecting and preserving fine-strain seeds.

5. It is essential to provide security protection during summer harvesting and pay attention to fire and theft prevention. [Words indistinct] the system of responsibility in production should be maintained in state farms. Education in loving and protecting the farms and in observing discipline and law should be conducted among people living near the farms so as to maintain the dignity of the socialist legal system. Meanwhile, resolute action should be taken against (?pilfering) crops from state farms. In the event of such pilferage, the leadership of the prefecture, county or commune concerned should promptly ascertain the facts, handle the case seriously and subject the offender to economic sanctions. If the case is serious, stern punishment should be meted out in accordance with law.

6. It is essential to effectively strengthen leadership.

FUJIAN PROVINCIAL CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS RALLY FOR MARTYR

HK290425 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] On the morning of 28 May, the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held a rally in the hall of the provincial people's government to learn from the deeds of (Chen Shoutu), a model Communist Party member and martyr. The rally commended the glorious deeds of Comrade (Chen Shoutu), a former member of the (Changtou) Commune CCP Committee in Fuqing County and a public security officer, who bravely struggled against Lin Biao and the gang of four. The provincial CCP committee decided to name him as a revolutionary martyr and give him the title of model Communist Party member. It called on all party and CYL members and cadres of the province to learn from Comrade (Chen Shoutu), strive to become qualified party members and make contributions toward the four modernizations. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the people's government including Jin Zhaodin, Wu Hongxiang, Cai Li and Zhang Gexin along with more than 1,300 people attended the rally. Those attending included cadres of departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the provincial government, the provincial military district, mass organizations, and organs directly under Fuzhou Municipality. (Li Aye), secretary of the Fuqing County CCP Committee and representative of the unit to which martyr (Chen Shoutu) was assigned before his death, and (Chen Xianhui), (Chen Shoutu's) daughter, also attended.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Zhang Gexin, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee. Cai Li, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, announced at the rally the decision adopted by the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee on unfolding the study and propaganda of the deeds of the model party member and martyr (Chen Shoutu). Provincial CCP committee Secretary Jin Zhaodin spoke. He said that we must learn from the fighting spirit of Comrade (Chen Shoutu) who was bold in adhering to the basic Marxist-Leninist principle, proceeding from reality in everything, being as good as his word and seeking truth from facts. We must also learn from his noble qualities of being openhearted and aboveboard and his lofty moral character of working diligently, conscientiously and wholeheartedly serving the people. (Chen Xianhui) also spoke in the rally.

After the rally, the leading cadres of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government received Comrade (Chen Shoutu's) daughter and extended to her their cordial condolences.

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SHANDONG CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON IMPLEMENTING CRIMINAL LAW

SK291340 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text of resolution of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on some questions concerning the implementation of the law on criminal procedure, adopted on 28 May 1980 at the third session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress has heard the reports of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial public security department stating the work they have done in implementing the law on criminal procedure and setting forth their opinions in this regard. The session holds that, under the leadership of the respective party committees and with the support of the departments concerned, the people's courts, the people's procuratorates and the public security organs at all levels in our province have done a great deal of work toward implementing the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. Yet some practical difficulties still exist in implementing the law on criminal procedure in an all-round way.

In accordance with the guidelines of the resolution adopted at the 14th session of the NPC Standing Committee on the plan for implementing the law on criminal procedure, the session has decided to approve the following plan, based on suggestions offered by the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial public security department:

1. In view of the difficulties in fully complying with the time limit for investigating and prosecuting criminal cases prescribed in the law on criminal procedure because of the present shortage of personnel, the cadres' unfamiliarity with the work, and a lack of sufficient transportation facilities for the organizations handling the work, the time limit may be extended appropriately during 1980.

A. Whereas Article 92 of the law on criminal procedure states that the maximum period for an accused to be detained pending preliminary investigation shall not exceed 2 months, the time limit for this may be extended to 3 months. Other provisions in this article regarding the detention period should still be complied with.

B. The people's procuratorate should do everything possible to make its decision on whether or not to prosecute a case sent to it by the public security organ within 1 month, as stipulated in Article 97 of the law on criminal procedure. With regard to grave and complicated cases and the first instances of criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the intermediate people's court, as prescribed in Article 15 of the law on criminal procedure, if the people's procuratorate is still unable to make a decision after being granted an extension of a half month, a further extension of a half month may be granted.

C. All cases handled by the people's court should be handled in exact accordance with the provisions in the law on criminal procedure, beginning 1 July.

2. Those deserving arrest because of crimes they have committed and those deserving detention because of suspicion that they have committed grave crimes should be handled in compliance with the provisions of the regulations governing arrest and detention and the law on criminal procedure. In no way should the maximum period of their detention as prescribed in the law be extended on the excuse of this resolution.

3. The people's procuratorate should send its personnel to the people's court to support the prosecution except when the offense is relatively minor and the people's court has agreed to the absence of such personnel, as stipulated in Article 112 of the law on criminal procedure.

4. Courts, procuratorates, public security organs and judicial administration departments should make continued efforts to assign cadres to proper posts and to train cadres in order to increase the personnel strength and raise their proficiency in handling criminal cases. In particular, attention should be given to the formation of attorney's organizations and the development of lawyers' work. People's governments at all levels should assist courts, procuratorates and public security organs in solving the practical difficulties encountered in their work.

The implementation of the criminal law and the law on criminal procedure has a vital role in dealing blows at enemies, punishing criminals, safeguarding the people, maintaining social order, consolidating and developing the political situation marked by stability and unity, and insuring the success of socialist modernization. Continued efforts should be made in all localities to carry out intensive propaganda and education on the legal system so as to enhance the concept of cadres and masses in this regard. Cadres at all levels should be urged to set an example in implementing and obeying the law. People's courts, people's procuratorates and public security organs at all levels should bear their due responsibilities on the basis of division of labor, coordinate with and limit each other, and bring their respective functions into full play. All in all, we must carry out the principle that there must be laws for people to follow, that these laws must be observed and enforced strictly, and that lawbreakers must be dealt with in order to ensure the all-round implementation of the law on criminal procedure.

SHANGHAI TEXTILE BUREAU PROMOTES DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION

OW291035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 28 May--The Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Bureau has adopted various forms of cooperation in helping communes, brigades and state farms in suburban areas set up 105 textile mills. Output value of these mills reached 210 million yuan last year, turning them into the "second battlefield" of Shanghai's textile industry. Practice in Shanghai shows that there is plenty of room for cooperation among light and textile industries.

These 105 mills are scattered over 10 counties and 6 state farms in Shanghai's suburbs. Among them, 34 are run by people's communes and state farms and are especially assigned to do processing work for Shanghai's textile mills, with processing costs paid by the concerned factories in Shanghai. The other 66 commune-run mills purchase their own textile raw materials, turn them to designated mills under the Shanghai Textile Industry Bureau for processing into finished products. Their products fall under the state plan and the designated mills are responsible for giving them technical guidance. These two forms of cooperation in processing have been adopted one after another in the past few years. Beginning last year, the Shanghai Textile Bureau broke another restriction of the two forms of ownership by working together with the suburban communes and brigades in establishing a number of enterprises combining farming and industry. As a result, two woolen textile mills and three cloth weaving mills have now gone into operation.

At present, these mills produce 23 major varieties of textile products including cotton yarn, cotton thread, cotton cloth, cotton blankets, scarves, thread, string, gloves, socks, woolen sweaters, nylon shirts, silk items, knitted garments and textile equipment. Output and output value of such products have proportionally increased year by year. Last year, gloves and socks produced by these mills accounted for about one-fifth of the bureau's total output of such products, thus meeting the needs of the state plan.

By organizing cooperative processing among these suburban mills, the Shanghai textile industry will be able to devote more efforts to producing more high-grade products and more new products involving more complicated techniques.

BRIEFS

ANHUI CPPCC TEA PARTY--The Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee held a tea party on 20 May at the provincial CPPCC auditorium to celebrate the successful convocation of the congresses of the five democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce in Anhui. Invited to the party were newly elected province-level leaders of the democratic parties and federation. Zhu Nong, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the party, at which Wei Jianzhang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, also attended and addressed the party. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 80 OW]

FUJIAN RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT--Improvements will be carried out on the Yingtian-Xiamen and Laizhou-Fuzhou railways during 1980-82. The major projects will include improvements to the Shaowu, Laizhou, Zhangping, Yong'an, Sarmin, Xiamen, and East Fuzhou railway stations, and the Fuzhou locomotive and rollingstock depots. In addition, eight passing sidings will be constructed and more track will be provided for 25 medium-sized and small stations. More ancillary projects will also be constructed, including electric power circuits, signal and communications facilities, water towers and so on. A total of 5 million cubic meters of earth and stone work will be required. With the approval of the provincial people's government, a provincial railway construction committee has been established, which recently held an enlarged meeting in Fuzhou. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 25 May 80 HK]

FUJIAN KUOMINTANG OFFICIAL--Fuzhou, 23 May--A pagoda of repository for the ashes of Lin Sen, the Chinese democrat and leading member of the Kuomintang who died in 1943, aged 76, has been renovated at his home county, Minhou, in Fujian Province, east China. Lin Sen took part in the 1911 bourgeois democratic revolution against the Qing Dynasty. During the 1930's and 1940's, he was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and chairman of the national government. The pagoda, which Lin Sen had built before his death, consists of 12 exquisitely carved stone layers. Among those who recently paid their respects at the pagoda were leaders of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the United Front Work Department of the Fujian Communist Party Committee, the Fujian Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and relatives of Lin Sen. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

NANJING PLA POLITICAL COMMISSAR--Beijing, 23 May--Cultural and recreational activities among PLA cadres and fighters are in full swing while singing revolutionary songs is the order of the day in almost every PLA unit. Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, was attracted to a servicemen's club of a certain PLA division one evening not long ago. In the club, Comrade Guo Linxiang joined the fighters in playing table tennis, dart board games and other recreational programs. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0343 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

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JIANGXI LEADERS VIEW LIU PHOTOS--An exhibition of photographs of Comrade Liu Shaoqi opened in Nanchang on 17 May. The exhibition was visited by Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian, Liu Junxiu, Di Sheng, Liu Zhonghou, Wu Ping, Fang Zhichun, Zhang Lixiong, Xin Junjie, Zhao Zhijian and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's government, the provincial people's government, the provincial military district and the provincial CPPCC. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 80 HK]

SHANDONG NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER INDUSTRY--The nitrogenous fertilizer industry in Shandong Province made profits in April. Total output of synthetic ammonia reached 89,972 tons, an increase of 5 percent over March output. Consumption of raw coal and fuel coal for processing each ton of synthetic ammonia decreased by 4 percent compared with March. Total profits of nitrogenous fertilizer industrial enterprises throughout the province reached 531,000 yuan in April. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 80 SK]

SHANDONG DEMOCRATIC PARTIES' CONGRESSES--The Fifth Congress of the Shandong Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the Second Congress of the Shandong Democratic League, the First Congress of the Shandong Democratic National Construction Association, the Fifth Congress of the Shandong Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the Third Congress of the Jinan branch of the Jiu San Society were held separately 19-20 May in Jinan Municipality, Shandong Province. Attending were 370 representatives. Their tasks at the congresses were studying the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping's speech on the current situation and tasks, relaying the guidelines of the national congress of various democratic parties and the federations industry and commerce, summing up work experiences and setting forth new tasks. They also examined and approved work reports and reelected new leading organs. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 May 80 SK]

SHANDONG FIELD MANAGEMENT CIRCULAR--The Shandong provincial party committee and the provincial people's government issued an emergency circular on field management. The circular notes: Since grainfields have been somewhat reduced this year, all localities throughout Shandong Province must do a good job in field management to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's grain production plan. All party committees and people's governments should pay attention to the production of the sweet potato crop because it accounts for one third of the total annual grain production in the province. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 May 80 SK]

ZHEJIANG SCIENCE CONFERENCE--An 8-day Zhejiang provincial science and technology conference closed in Hangzhou on the afternoon of 22 May. A ceremony was held to mark the end of the conference and to present citations and cash awards to representatives of a number of units for their outstanding achievements in scientific and technological research. The 8-day conference was addressed by Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, and Tong Dalin, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. Comrade Liu Yifu, vice governor of Zhejiang Province and chairman of the provincial scientific and technological committee, delivered a work report. The three and Comrade Chen Zuolin, vice governor of Zhejiang, were present at the 22 May closing ceremony of the conference. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG UNUSUAL WEATHER--According to Zhejiang's Provincial Weather Bureau, there has been unusual weather in various parts of Zhejiang. There were extremely high and low temperatures in April. In Hangzhou, the temperature reached 31 degrees centigrade on 5 April, but it dropped 14.8 degrees on 6 April. The lowest temperature was 3.9 degrees on 17 April. Moreover, snow fell in Hangzhou, Jiaxing and Shaoxing on 12 April. The bureau warned that natural disasters may occur this year. It called on all areas to pay attention to this unusual weather. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 80 OW]

ZHOU HUI URGES NEI MONGGOL TO GROW MORE TREES, FORAGE

OW300914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Hohhot, May 30 (XINHUA)--Inner Mongolia has been urged to grow more trees and forage grass to promote its animal husbandry, making full use of its 86 million hectares of grassland. The suggestion was made by Zhou Hui, first secretary of the party committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, after an inspection tour of several pastoral areas recently.

Inner Mongolia, which has only 6.6 million hectares of farmland, would achieve self-sufficiency in grain only by developing a diversified economy of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in accordance with the region's specific local conditions, Zhou Hui stressed.

Tree and forage grass planting by some communes has proved effective in the Ih Ju League in southern Inner Mongolia where two deserts are located. The visible ecological imbalance due to indiscriminate reclamation in the past has been partially transformed as the local climate has been improved, soil moisture preserved, the hot dry winds checked and windstorms reduced.

Most areas in the league are unsuitable for grain growing because of the barren hillocks, gullies, saline-alkali land and sand dunes, but now stock breeding has developed and the communes have more income: With improved soil, farmland is being built in some areas.

A plant called the pea shrub grows well on the grassland and in the hilly or sandy areas in the Ih Ju League. It is resistant to severe cold and high heat. It will germinate within a day after it has been sown on a rainy day in either spring, summer or autumn. The league is now urged to plant other forage crops fit for its natural conditions, such as sand willows and clovers, in order to achieve the best economic results.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON SHANXI ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

HK300133 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Build Shanxi Into a Powerful Energy Supply Base as Quickly as Possible"]

[Text] Building Shanxi into a powerful energy supply base as quickly as possible is important for the development of this province as well as for the realization of China's modernization drive.

Shanxi is rich in coal reserves and has a fairly solid heavy industrial foundation. These are favorable conditions for developing the energy industry. If the coal reserves of northern Shaanxi and neighboring Jungar in Nei Monggol are also taken into consideration, the prospects for development will be even better. Thus, it is entirely possible to build Shanxi into China's most powerful energy supply base.

The experience of both China and the world fully shows that ample energy supplies constitute a reliable basis for the sustained, steady and relatively rapid growth of the whole national economy. Coal is a principal component of our energy structure and will remain so for a considerable time to come. Therefore, extensively developing Shanxi's coal reserves is a pressing strategic task for the realization of the four modernizations throughout the country.

There are many favorable conditions for Shanxi to develop its coal industry. First, it has big reserves. Shanxi accounts for one-third of China's verified coal reserves. Its coal deposits are widely dispersed over 68 counties. Second, it has a complete range of coal varieties. Shanxi accounts for half of China's verified coking coal reserves and approximately half of the country's total reserves of principal coking coal, gas coal, rich coal, lean coal and anthracite. Third, the reserves, which are usually mined 300 to 400 meters underground, are easy to excavate. The coal seams in most coal fields are reliable and simple in structure and have small gradients. Investment in coal mine construction only amounts to two-thirds of that required in other parts of the country. Local small coal mines require an even smaller investment. If investment is carried out on the existing coal mines, investment can be further cut to about half the funds required for the construction of new coal pits. Fourth, its location makes it easy to ship coal to other parts of the country. Fifth, Shanxi's coal industry has already grown to a considerable size and is fairly well equipped. Its coal output is one-sixth of the national total. These are the bases for expanding coal mining in the future.

However, we cannot solve any problems if we treat coal as an isolated problem. We must plan the development of the coal industry together with other related industries, particularly with the development of agriculture. The development of industries around coal mining will lead to changes in the whole economic structure of Shanxi, promote development in every field of work and enable Shanxi to develop into an industrial base with its own unique features.

The rapid growth of the coal industry will provide us with the necessary conditions for running all kinds of pithead powerplants, which will provide cheap electricity to north and central China and then to the northeast and east China regions, thus solving once and for all the problem of acute power shortages in these areas and reducing the transportation of coal from this region. While building big power plants, we can also run small thermal power plants in remote areas with small coalpits according to local conditions. In this way, we can supply power to the local peasants using locally produced coal.

The rapid growth of the coal industry will provide better conditions for the development of our coal-fed chemical industry and light industry using chemical products as raw materials, thus enabling us to make comprehensive use of our coal reserves. With coal as a raw material, we can produce synthetic fertilizer, synthetic fiber, synthetic plastics, synthetic rubber and other industrial chemicals. In this way, we can supply large quantities of chemical fertilizer needed for agricultural production and at the same time provide light industry with ample raw and semiprocessed materials, thus strengthening a weak link in Shanxi's present economic structure.

The rapid growth of the coal industry will also expedite the opening of the rich aluminium, copper and iron reserves in the province and bring about an immense growth of industries using ferrous and nonferrous metals as raw materials.

The rapid growth of the coal industry in Shanxi will also create conditions for a substantial increase in the export of coal and industrial chemicals using coal as a raw material, and help our country increase its foreign exchange earnings. Shanxi's non-coking coal, coking coal and anthracite, which are all of good quality, are warmly welcomed by overseas consumers and have a vast international market. Efforts can also be made to expand the export of raw coal, fine coal and coke. If foreign investment is used in developing Shanxi's coal mines, we are sure that it can be repaid. This is also a favorable condition for speeding up the development of the coal industry in Shanxi.

To meet the needs arising from the development of the coal industry, we must first of all increase the transport capacity of railroads and open special lines to the coal mines. In this way, we can enlarge the shipment of coal from the producing areas and at the same time ship coal out of some remote "dead corners," thus enabling these areas to increase their income and change their economic outlook.

After forming a new economic structure with the exploitation and comprehensive utilization of coal as its core, we must make corresponding readjustments in our machine processing industry in line with the principle of coordination among specialized departments to truly make it serve our coal, power, chemical and metallurgical industries, communications and transport and agriculture. We must also fully bring the existing capacity of Shanxi's machine building industry into play. The sluggish growth of agricultural production in Shanxi is presenting an obstacle to the development of industries related to coal. It is also a matter of utmost concern to the people of Shanxi. As things now stand, the large-scale opening of coal reserves in Shanxi will no doubt add to the burdens of agricultural production. However, this will benefit the whole country. In the long run, the formation and development of an industrial system which takes coal production as its core will greatly expedite agricultural growth in this province. From coal mining, we can obtain a lot of humic acid, an excellent organic fertilizer. With this, together with other kinds of inorganic fertilizers, we will have an abundant supply of fertilizers needed for the development of agriculture.

We should also see that following the growth in the shipment of coal and its processed goods from the producing areas and the development of local industries, the revenue of the whole province will greatly increase and more money will be invested in agriculture. In addition, easy transport and an abundant power supply will also help bring about a great advance in Shanxi's agricultural production.

Shanxi lacks hydropower resources. This is a big problem not only for agriculture but also for the development of coal, power and other industries. Shanxi must actively organize manpower to explore water sources and make suitable arrangements for industrial and agricultural water supplies.

The case of Shanxi also applies to the whole country. In making economic readjustments, we must not talk about proportions independent of other considerations. Instead, we must consider problems from the view of economic restructuring. Otherwise, each unit will have its own idea about proportions, and will claim that the goods it produces are in short supply. No unit will admit that its goods are in full or excess supply. If all units fight with each other for more investment from the state and if goods in excess supply remain excessive and goods in short supply remain short, we will not be able to solve any problems. The proportions we want are inseparably linked with the economic structure. Each economic structure has its own set of proportions. An unreasonable economic structure has unreasonable proportions and a reasonable economic structure has reasonable proportions. Our task is to select a more reasonable economic structure and gradually change the unreasonable one which has taken shape over the years. Different provinces have different natural conditions and industrial foundations. They should make the best of their local conditions and form a reasonable economic structure with distinctive features. Only in this way can they fully bring their strong points into play, strive to achieve the best economic results and make the greatest contribution to the modernization drive.

BRIEFS

BEIJING TECHNOLOGY SYMPOSIUM--On 8 May, the Beijing Municipal Economic Committee and the Science and Technology Bureau of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building held an on-the-spot symposium at the Beijing electronic tube plant to exchange experiences in infrared heating technology. Such technology can save electricity and is a low cost, effective technology. At present, this technology is used in 22 trades and professions, including plastics, paint spray and electronics, in 300 enterprises with 1,000 sets of equipment. Responsible comrades of the Science and Technology Bureau of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building and the Beijing Economic Committee attended the symposium and demanded that the enterprises strengthen their leadership over the application and popularization of the infrared heating technology, formulate effective plans and make still greater contributions to saving more electricity and the four modernizations. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 May 80 HK]

HEBEI MODEL SURGEON MEETING--On 13 and 14 May, the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the Hebei Military District held report meetings on the heroic deeds on model military surgeon Lu Shicai in Shijiazhuang. Yin Zhe, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, and others attended the meetings together with 3,500 people. (Xu Chunqing), Standing Committee member of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, and (He Linzhi), deputy political commissar of the Hebei Military District, spoke, praising Lu Shicai's heroic deeds and calling on the people throughout the province to learn from him. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 15 May 80 HK]

NEI MONGGOL LIVESTOCK--The Nei Monggol Regional Animal Husbandry Bureau recently issued an emergency circular calling on the departments concerned to take effective steps to protect livestock in view of the abnormal weather prevailing since the beginning of this spring. According to the circular, every effort should be made to keep the survival rate of newborn animals above 90 percent and the death rate of young and matured animals under 6 percent. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SELF-MANAGEMENT--The Nei Monggol regional supply and marketing cooperative recently designated 12 grassroots cooperatives in Huade County as pilot cooperatives for expanding the right of self-management. In early March, responsible persons of Nei Monggol and Ulanqab League supply and marketing cooperatives formed a work group to lead the work and formulate a method for expanding the self-management right in these cooperatives. They will have such a right in four respects: to employ staff members and workers, appoint and dismiss responsible persons of retail departments and retail shops, award workers who do a good job and punish those who cause losses; to purchase commodities which are in short supply from neighboring areas; to set aside certain amount of accrued profits as award funds; and to carry out negotiated purchases and sales. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 80 SK]

TIANJIN RIBAO COMMENTARY--A TIANJIN RIBAO commentator's article said that the growth of wheat in the municipality this year is not as good as last year due to the serious effects of unusual weather. In some communes and brigades, there are signs of a reduction in wheat output. The article pointed out that fulfillment of three-fourths of the grain production for the whole year relies on autumn. The article said since there is only 1 month before summer harvesting, it is therefore necessary to turn late autumn crops into early autumn ones and plant corn in the wheat fields. The output of such corn is much higher than the late corn that is sown after the wheat harvest. Corn and rice are the main high-yield crops in the municipality. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 May 80 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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LIAONING'S REN ZHONGYI CALLS FOR ECONOMIC REFORM

OW281042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA)--The leading Communist Party official of Liaoning Province, China's biggest heavy industrial base, is reported by today's PEOPLE'S DAILY to favour strongly inter-regional economic cooperation and cooperation between industry and agriculture, industry and commerce, and state-owned and co-operative enterprises. Such cooperation may take many forms including compensatory trade, establishment of joint ventures, and an undertaking by one enterprise for the processing and assembling of products on orders of another.

These were among the measures suggested by Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Communist Party Committee, at a recent provincial forum to tap the economic potential of the entire society to achieve still better results in China's economic construction.

For example, he said, joint urban-rural undertakings may be set up to make use of the advantages of both cities, which have funds and technology, and the countryside, which has manpower and land.

Under the principle of mutual benefit, he suggested, areas with a higher level of economic development may invest in a poorer area and use the latter's manpower and natural resources to open more areas of production.

Government departments in charge of agriculture, industry, commerce, finance, taxation, banking, foreign trade and the distribution of materials should make "concerted efforts to help develop production", Ren Zhongyi emphasized.

Practices which have proved to be unrealistic should be done away with, such as forbidding factories to market their own products directly and rural collectives to engage in commerce. Of late, Chinese newspapers have talked more and more of the need for economic reform.

But on no account "must we depart from the socialist road," Ren Zhongyi warned, "nor from the principle of integrating the interests of the state, the production units and the individual workers."

The government departments in charge of economic work should be responsible for providing enterprises with forecasts of market quotations, organizing the exchange of materials and technology between enterprises and settling their economic disputes. On the other hand, Ren Zhongyi said, these government departments should take measures to deal with illegal acts such as speculation, and acts of seeking one's own good at the expense of others.

LI DESHENG, REN ZHONGYI ATTEND CHILDREN'S GATHERING

SK281016 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporters (Sun Jieguang) and (Wang Xiulan), cheers and laughter and jubilant music resounded this afternoon in the art and literary hall of Shenyang's Zhonghua Theatre where a get-together sponsored by the provincial and the Shenyang Municipal CYL committees to mark the 1 June Children's Day was held.

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Li Desheng, member of the CCPC Political Bureau and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Liao Hansheng, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; and Huang Oudong, second secretary of the provincial party committee attended today's get-together. Also on hand were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the Shenyang municipal party committee and people's government including Li Huang, Hu Yimin, Zhu Chuan, Liu Yiyun, Liu Wen, Zhang Zhiyuan, (Zhang Xideng), Song Guang and (Wu Tieming).

Li Desheng, Ren Zhongyi, Liao Hansheng, Li Huang and Song Guang spoke at the get-together. They extended their festive greetings to the children present and their cordial regards to educational workers and instructors of Young Pioneers. In their speeches they urged the children to foster lofty communist ideals, aim high and study diligently and be good students with all-round moral, intellectual, physical and aesthetic development.

LIAONING REPORT MEETING REVIEWS DEEDS OF MODEL WORKER

SK300343 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] According to our sources, a group to report on (Chen Huojun's) model deeds gave its first report at the Liaoning Gymnasium in Shenyang Municipality this afternoon. Comrade (Chen Huojun) related his experience concerning (?the explosion processing). The group's other personnel then introduced the advanced deeds of (Chen Houjun). Attending the meeting were more than 100,000 people, including model workers, advanced producers, scientific and technological workers, staff members and workers on all fronts in Shenyang Municipality, as well as commanders and fighters of PLA units and the provincial and Shenyang municipal office cadres.

Receiving (Chen Huojun) prior to the meeting were participating leading comrades of the provincial and Shenyang municipal CCP committees, people's congresses, people's governments, CPPCC committees and Shenyang PLA units, including Li Desheng, Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong, Li Huang, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun, Zhang Tiejun, Zhao Qi, Liu Wen, (Yao Erkang), (Lin Zhiyuan), Zhang Lin, (Bi Zheng), (Lin Jintao) and (Zhang Cai).

Li Desheng and Ren Zhongyi cordially shook hands with (Chen Huojun) and said: You have made great contributions to the four modernizations. We will learn from you. (Chen Huojun) modestly replied: I have not done nearly enough. I am still only a student. In addition, Comrade Li Desheng and Ren Zhongyi asked (Chen Huojun) about his experience and the situation of his livelihood, work and study in detail. After their conversation, they better understood the prospects for (?explosion processing) development.

The report meeting was jointly sponsored by the provincial and the Shenyang municipal trade union councils. In the near future, this report group will make a circuit of the various cities and places within the province to give reports.

BRIEFS

LIAONING PLACE-NAME INVESTIGATION--Liaoning Province has scored achievements in its general investigation of place-names which was started in July 1979. After the completion of the investigation a set of complete data on place-names was compiled. In the meantime, some books including "Place-Names of Liaoning Province" and a dictionary of place-names will be compiled and published on the basis of this investigation. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 80 SK]

I. 30 May 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

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TA KUNG PAO REPORTS IMMINENT PRC-JAPAN OIL AGREEMENT

HK240233 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 May 80 p 1

[Special dispatch from Beijing]

[Text] Zhang Wenbin, vice minister of the PRC Ministry of Petroleum Industry and general manager of the China Petroleum Company, will soon lead a delegation to visit Japan. According to our information, an important item on his agenda will be to take part in a ceremony to sign an agreement of Sino-Japanese cooperation for prospecting oil in the western and southern parts of Bohai Gulf.

Since 1978, the China Petroleum Company and the Japanese petroleum consortium have after many negotiations achieved major results in cooperating to prospect and extract oil, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. One of these results is the basically unanimous view recently reached by both sides on the question of cooperating to prospect and extract oil in the western and southern parts of the Bohai Gulf. The clauses and provisions of a formal agreement for this work have largely been drawn up, and it has been agreed that the contract will be signed in Tokyo at the end of May.

The formal signing of the agreement will mark the first contract to be signed between China and Japan for long-term cooperation in prospecting and extracting oil. It will also be the first long-term cooperation contract to be signed between China and a foreign petroleum company.

TA KUNG PAO CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH LI LISAN'S WIFE

HK230415 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 May 80 p 3

[Interview by CHINA NEWS AGENCY reporter An Wei: "An Interview With Li Suo, Wife of Li Lisan"]

[Excerpts] In the past few days, flowers and trees have begun to bloom in Beijing and spring is in the air. On a warm and sunny afternoon, this reporter interviewed the wife of Li Lisan--Li Suo.

Li Suo is 66 years old. She was wearing a white blouse with tiny flower designs on it. Her blue eyes are bright and piercing. Although her hair is graying, she still looked healthy. She was not a bit like an old lady over 60 years old.

Li Suo's eldest daughter, Li Yingnan was also there to receive us. She is working at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute as a lecturer in the Russian Language Department. She is also the mother of two children.

We stated the purpose of our visit and Li Suo cheerfully consented to be interviewed. She and her daughter gave us some information. Li Suo is Russian by birth and she married Li Lisan in Moscow in 1936. She acquired Chinese citizenship in 1946.

Li Yingnan said: "After the start of the Cultural Revolution, on 16 June 1967, some people took my father away. On 22 June, father died. Father died away from home. At that time, none of us knew this. On that same afternoon, mother was also taken away. She was kept in jail for 8 years and was released in May 1975. After her release, mother was assigned to stay in Yuncheng, Shanxi Province. In December 1978, mother came back to Beijing."

After Li Suo came back to Beijing, responsible persons of central departments concerned came to visit her. As soon as they saw her they said: "You have suffered so much!" They also told Li Suo: "The Central Committee thinks that Li Lisan was a good comrade. Although he made mistakes, he corrected them right away. He lived a revolutionary and militant life. He made contributions to the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people and to communism."

Li Suo said: "I was very moved when I heard those remarks. For so many years, I had not heard anything like that."

Li Suo lives in a new apartment building. She has a five-room apartment that has a total floor space of over 100 square meters. Her apartment is completely furnished. She lives with her eldest daughter, son-in-law, two grandchildren and her youngest daughter. Li Yingnan said: "It is very warm here during winter. One can take a bath. Mother is particularly happy about this."

Li Suo works in the Beijing Foreign Language Institute. In last year's classification of positions, she was ranked as professor. Departments concerned recently approved this ranking and decided to treat her as an expert. Currently, Li Suo lectures to graduate students in the Russian language and tutors teachers. She is also responsible for finalizing the manuscript of the "Dictionary of Russian Synonyms" edited and compiled by the Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute. In her spare-time she does translation work for the Central Translation Bureau.

Li Suo said: "I feel I am short of time. Twenty-four hours is not enough."

During the interview, we inquired about the conditions of other members of Li Lisan's family. Li Yingnan said: Mother gave birth to only two children, my younger sister and me, but I also have two elder brothers and two elder sisters."

After saying that, Li Yingnan went to a room to get a photograph. She said: "This is a picture of mother and all of us brothers and sisters."

Pointing to the picture, she told us: "To mother's left is the eldest brother. His name is Li Renji. He is an associate professor in the Chinese Department of the Heilongjiang University. Further left is the eldest sister Li Jing. She was a nurse in a hospital in Nanjing but she has already retired. To mother's right is the second elder brother Li Renjun who teaches in a middle school in Hengyang, Hunan. Further right is a second elder sister Li Li. She is an engineer in the Beijing Iron and Steel Research Institute. Standing in the rear are my younger sister and me. My younger sister's name is Li Yalan, she teaches Russian at the Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute."

As we conclude the interview, we noticed that four old paintings by Zheng Banqiao hang on the wall of the living room. These paintings depict tall, upright green bamboo. Li Suo said: "Lisan loved these paintings. He always hung them in his office."

As we looked at the upright and uncompromising green bamboo, we could not help remembering the character of Li Lisan. These green bamboo are precisely the symbol of Li Lisan's character: At the time of the rampage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he sought truth from facts, respected history and firmly resisted the persecution of old party cadres. He demonstrated the noble quality of a communist. Li Lisan devoted his life to the cause of revolution at an early age. For several decades, he was loyal to the party and the people. He fought gallantly and worked enthusiastically. He was a fine member of the Communist Party, a proletarian revolutionary and an outstanding leader of the Chinese workers' movement.

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